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Part One
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SHALL THEY JOIN PLATT

A Problem Good Government Clubs Are Said to be Considering.

MR. PLATT TAKES ANOTHER VIEW

"The Question Is," He Says, "Whether We Shall Combine with Them"—Meeting of the Clubs To-night.

It looks as if the Good Government Clubs would meet to-night and adjourn after appointing a conference committee to arrange nominations for the county and judicial ticket.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs, which consists of thirty-one regular members, one from each club, and nine advisory members, will be held at 3:30 this afternoon in the meeting room of the Mutual Life Insurance Building. It is expected that the Executive Committee will agree on some definite proposition to submit to the convention, which will be held in the evening.

De Forest Grant, who is a member of the Executive Committee, last night, at the City Club, said nothing had been done by himself or his fellow-members since the informal conference between Good Government Club men and representatives of the local anti-Platt wing of the Republican Party and of the State Democracy.

Two other members of the City Club were sitting with Mr. Grant, and from the conversation which ensued it was apparent that the real problem which the Good Government Club men felt they had to face was whether they should endeavor to effect an understanding with the Platt faction or not.

There was evidently a difference of opinion upon this point, one member holding that the proper course for the Good Government Clubs to pursue was to nominate a county and judicial ticket, with assurances of support from the Brookfield and State Democracy men, while another member thought it would be advisable to see what judicial and county nominations Mr. Platt would either propose or accept if previously made.

Considerable anxiety was shown by the three members of the City Club as to what probable effect an alliance with Mr. Platt in any form would have on public opinion. If the result would be the selection of a better class of men for the union ticket against Tammany than would otherwise be the case, it seemed as if the Good Government men would swallow the dose, no matter how unpalatable it might be.

On the other hand, the three members of the City Club discussed the possibility of the Platt men trading off votes for members of the local ticket for votes for members of the Legislature, particularly Senators. Viewing the possibility of a defeat of a united anti-Tammany local ticket as a contingency to be kept in sight, either through trading, some unexpected weakness of the union ticket, or some hidden strength of the Tammany ticket, one member went so far as to say that if the Good Government Club men were to be defeated it would be better for them to suffer alone than in Mr. Platt's company.

When Mr. Platt heard that union or non-union with his ticket was the subject of discussion by Good Government Club men, he remarked, rather grimly:

"The question is whether we shall combine with them, not whether they will combine with us."

Then Mr. Platt, who had just entered the Fifth Avenue Hotel, went to find Mr. Lauterbach.

The Platt Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District held a caucus yesterday over county and judicial nominations, and, after it was over, James W. Auten, the Platt leader of the district, said his followers were willing to agree to a combination ticket for the judicial nominations, provided the county nominations for County Clerk and Register were left to the straight Republicans.

From another source it was learned that this is the general attitude of the Platt wing of the Republican Party, as the patronage of these two offices is considered too large to intrust to any hands less capable of turning them to the best advantage during the year which includes a Presidential campaign.

Politicians have already begun to figure out how any trading can be done under the new ballot law, which has arranged matters so as to make it easier to vote for a straight party ticket than for a combination ticket or for a local ticket without State nominees printed above it.

The chief object of any proposed trading is acknowledged to be the election of Senators, who will hold office for three years, and help to elect Mr. Hill's successor to the United States Senate. Tammany men say their way is clear to fight hard and vote straight for their own State, county, judicial, and legislative candidates, because this is the best card they can play.

At the same time the Tammany men are nervous at the prospect of having two or more Democratic candidates for the Legislature, especially for the Senate, because it may result in the loss of several seats to the party as a whole, which might otherwise be held or gained.

The attitude of the Independent County Organization, or Stecklerites, is the subject of a good deal of inquiry by politicians of all parties. It was said by a Tammany man yesterday that the support of the Independent County men could be had by his side by offering a nomination for a Supreme Court Judgeship on the Tammany ticket to Alfred Steckler. This Tammany man, who was in a position to know the feeling in the headquarters of his organization, said the price asked was too high and would not be paid. This being the outlook, he predicted that the Independent County Organization would stick faithfully to the Good Government Club ticket if for no other reason than by that means alone could its strong offensive organization be kept intact without revealing the total number of votes which it could cast.

At the City Club similar anxiety was displayed as to the intentions of the Independent County organization, and it was not regarded as a certainty that the Good Government Club ticket would have its support. It was remarked that the Steckler army was comparatively large, but that its voting power was equal to the number of its organization, as it had every possible voter and follower enrolled and counted as an active member.

MR. GILROY'S RETIREMENT.

Was Not Able to Inspire His Followers, a Tammany Man Says.

The retirement of Thomas F. Gilroy from membership of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall was still a frequent subject of comment yesterday. One Tammany district leader said, bluntly:

"If the truth must be told, Mr. Gilroy was not superseded so much by orders from above as on account of pressure from below. Those who have worked with Mr. Gilroy admire his quickness of apprehension, especially the way in which he grasps the salient points of a complicated situation. But he has been so quick to see his way out of difficulties that many of his propositions, while admirable at first sight, have not borne the test of time, so that what he has said has not been finally accomplished in the manner in which he proposed to do it.

"If Mr. Gilroy were stronger as a man of action and had had the determination and force to carry out his own ideas in the way he conceived them, he would possibly be the chief leader of Tammany Hall to-day. As it is, he bears the penalty of failure, like a General whose paper strategy has been excellent, but who has not been able to inspire his soldiers with the belief that he will reach the goal he appoints whether it rains or shines."

PROF. BELL HAS NEW IDEAS

Believes Flying Machines Are Practicable—Also Geared Contrivances to Increase Horses' Speed.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, who has been in France and Belgium four weeks, returned to this city yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bourgogne, and is staying at the Gilsey House.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Prof. Bell last night talked of the rumor that he was engaged in the construction of a flying machine.

"That is not exactly correct," he said. "While I am greatly interested in flying machines, and have been making some experiments, I am not constructing any aerial machine. I am merely working up tables which will be of use to future inventors. I believe that the idea of a flying machine is practicable, but that balloons and butterfly wings must be discarded. I started on my experiment with the idea of having a machine of greater specific gravity than the air. I believe that is the only correct principle. I have experimented with a French design made of metal and of simple construction. I have also been much interested while in France by a machine called the helikoptes, invented by M. Trouvé, made of iron and metal, and which screws itself up into the air.

"I have not done anything further with the radiaphone. It is just as perfect as the telephone, but it is impracticable at long distances because of the rotation of the earth. I think, however, that it might be used to great advantage in testing the fluctuations of electric light.

"The development of horseless carriages, electric railroads, &c., has led me to think of what is to become of the horse. Man has invented the bicycle to increase his powers of propulsion, and, while I do not say that a horse could ride a bicycle, I am confident that a machine could be built whereby the horse could be taken off the ground and the horse used as a motor power. With a proper system of gearing great speed could be obtained.

"I have recently invented a machine for use in fishermen's dories on the banks of Newfoundland. The fishermen are frequently cut off from their vessels by fog and lose their lives as frequently by lack of drinking water as by exposure. The invention consists of a glass cylinder, or bottle, through the neck of which is a rubber tube containing a smaller rubber tube. The glass is submerged, and a brass cylinder, acting as a bellows through the rise and fall of the waves, pumps the atmosphere into the submerged bottle. There it becomes condensed, and a supply of fresh drinking water is always to be obtained.

"I am going to take my eldest daughter to Northampton to school to-morrow, and shall go to Washington for a few days. After that I shall return to my home on Bfenn Bhreagh, Cape Breton, N. S."

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR IRON

Reasons Why the Present Fine Prospects for the Industry Promise to Continue Indefinitely.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Sept. 29.—The bright outlook in the iron industry, which is an important factor in the prosperity of Central Pennsylvania, has brought out some interesting figures from J. W. Gephart. He is Superintendent of the Valentine Iron Company and Superintendent of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. Until recently he was ex-Gov. Beaver's law partner. Mr. Gephart said to-day:

"The iron trade has struck an advance to stay. It was at its lowest ebb when the many new changes caused a suddenly increased demand for iron. The railroads replacing bridges with plate girder structural iron to withstand the weight of heavier trains and cars of larger capacity; the replacing of worn-out rails; the building of new and larger cars to replace the stock that has been allowed to run down in the last two years; the building of so much electric railway, as well as the erection of so many buildings with structural iron all over the world, are some of the most important reasons why the iron industry will be kept up for an indefinite number of years, and that at good prices, too. Over 200,000 cars will be needed by the railroads in the next two years.

"If all the furnaces in the country would shut down for only eight days there would not be a pound of pig iron in the country for manufacture, which is a good criterion of the small stock of iron in the country and the great demand for the same."

ARMED GUARD IN A CEMETERY

To Protect the Body of a Colored Man from Exhumation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Fifty men, armed with rifles and revolvers, were guarding all last night the receiving vault in Oakwood Cemetery, as a mob of colored men was expected hourly to storm the cemetery gates and break in the vault in order to get possession of the body of Thomas Holbrook.

Holbrook was the colored man who was shot and killed Wednesday morning in Plymouth Place. After the undertaker had taken charge of the body, $900 in cash and certificates of deposit were found in his possession The following day half a dozen women made their appearance at the undertaker's, each one claiming Holbrook as her husband. Among them was Mrs. Lily Holbrook of 414 Thirty-third Street. It was necessary to identify the body, but the undertaker refused to give it up. Her attorney went before Justice Richardson, and obtained a replevin, but while he was gone the undertaker sent the body to the cemetery.

Constable Ballam presented his papers to Assistant Superintendent Carter, but that official refused to deliver Holbrook's body. It was then, Mr. Carter says, that Mrs. Holbrook's friends threatened to return with enough men to accomplish the work by force. Backed by his attorney, Mr. Carter telephoned to several detective agencies, and before nightfall there were fifty armed men inside the cemetery. The armed guard is still on duty, but there has been no trouble.

INDICTED FOR MAINTAINING A TRUST

A Southern Board of Underwriters Accused of Breaking the Law.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 29.—The Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Underwriters has been indicted for maintaining a trust. The warrants are now being drawn, and in a few days all the members will be arrested and bound over to court for trial. The men who are charged with the law-breaking do not seem to be much worried, however, about the turn affairs have taken. Said one of them:

"We have taken no action in the matter yet. There will be plenty of time after we are arrested. We have not secured any attorney to defend us. A Grand Jury is liable to indict a man for eating his dinner, and we are not much worried. The same state of affairs exists all over the country, but the courts elsewhere have not taken any notice of it."

The underwriters claim that they are far from wishing to do the people harm through their combination, but that it makes things easier for the insurers.

Funeral of Prof. Pollens.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 29.—The funeral of Prof. Louis Pollens took place this afternoon in Rollins Chapel. The services were conducted by President Tucker, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Leeds and the Rev. George P. Huntington. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of Prof. John K. Lord. Profs. Fletcher, Hitchcock, Chase, Campbell, and Wells and Mr. L. B. Downing acted as bearers.

A Republican Club Dissolved.

The Republican League Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, which covers most of the old Ninth Ward, was dissolved Saturday night. The reason assigned is internal dissensions dating back to the time when John W. Jacobus was blackballed as a candidate for membership.

LAW PREVENTS FUNERAL

Bough's Widow Fighting His Sister for His Body and Fortune.

A MIDNIGHT INJUNCTION GRANTED

The Case to be Heard in the Superior Court To-day Before Judge Dugro—An Estate of $16,000 Is Involved.

A case, which the law records of fifty years show to be unprecedented, comes up this morning in the Superior Court, before Judge Dugro, when Mary Bough will be called on to show cause why an injunction granted by Judge McAdam Saturday night, restraining her from burying the body of her brother, George Bough, until further order of the court, should not be made permanent.

It was just a few minutes before midnight Saturday when the lawyers of Mrs. Grace Bough, the widow, after a long search, met Judge McAdam, at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, and, having hurriedly laid before him the facts of the case, obtained from him the temporary injunction which stopped yesterday the funeral of George Bough.

The temporary injunction granted thus hurriedly a few minutes before Sunday, and only a few hours before the time set for the funeral, "restrains the sister of the deceased from interring, or suffering any disposition of the remains, until further order of the court," adding, however, that there was nothing to prevent the Board of Health from placing the body in some vault or cemetery not more than twenty-five miles from New-York City.

The story which resulted in this unusual complication is as follows:

George Bough, a bartender, who lived with his common-law wife at 201 West Fifty-third Street, was removed Thursday last to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, suffering from acute alcoholism. He died two hours later. Mary Bough, his sister, twenty-one years old, living at 144 West Thirty-seventh Street, the home of her uncle, John Harkin, called at the hospital that same night and ordered the body removed to her house.

This was accordingly done, but not before Dr. Donlin of the Coroners' office had made an autopsy, and, finding a large quantity of opium in the system, had declared the cause of death to be opium poisoning. The body was removed under vigorous protest from Mrs. Bough, who was also, by order of Coroner Fitzpatrick, placed at once under police surveillance.

Bough, who not long before his death had come into possession of an estate valued at $16,000, had passed the Summer with Mrs. Grace Bough in the Catskills. Knowing that she was under the eye of the police, the widow retained the services of Braman & Braman. She asked the firm to look after her interest in her husband's estate in the Surrogate's Court, and the situation assumed the character of a bitter fight between herself and Mary Bough, the sister, for the property.

J. C. Braman filed in the Surrogate's Court Saturday morning a petition to appoint the widow administratrix, and procured citations, which have not yet been served. Late that evening Mr. Braman received a telegram from his client, begging him to call upon her at once. He did so, and found her in a state of great excitement. Mary Bough, she told him, had just been to see her, and had violently assaulted her, striking her in the face and forbidding her to attend the funeral or attempting to see her husband's body.

"If you do," Mrs. Bough said the girl had declared, "I will shoot you."

Mr. Braman thereupon held a consultation with B. F. Chadsey, with the result that it was decided to obtain the injunction restraining the burial of the body, as intended, on Sunday.

By 10 o'clock at night the papers were drawn up, and Mr. Braman and Mr. Chadsey started out to find Judge McAdam. The Judge was not at his house, and it was only by chance that the lawyers met him on the street.

Judge McAdam said the case was one unprecedented in his own experience. He granted the injunction without any delay, and also cited the defendant, Mary Bough, to appear before Judge Dugro at noon today to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. By special permission of the Judge, the papers were served on Mary Bough at her house at 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. At the same time papers were served on her in a civil action brought by the widow to recover $10,000 damages for the detention of the body and for assault.

An unusual and stirring scene was witnessed yesterday when Mr. Braman and Mr. Chadsey, accompanied by a policeman specially detailed from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station by Sergt. Flannery, conducted Mrs. Grace Bough to make a formal demand upon Mary Bough to see the body of her husband. It was 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Bough, dressed in widow's weeds and very much overcome, walked between the two lawyers to the house of John Harkin, at 144 West Thirty-seventh Street, where the sister had charge of the body. The policeman walked behind.

John Harkin was standing on the steps of the house when Mr. Chadsey said to him:

"This lady, my client, demands to see the body of her husband. I make for her this formal demand."

Mr. Harkin, who was both vexed and angry, replied that she would not be permitted within the house.

"And if you don't get out of here," he added, fiercely, "I'll have you arrested, and the woman, too."

Mr. Chadsey made no reply, but quietly spoke to Mrs. Bough, who was in tears, and told her to go up the steps and demand to be let in. With uncertain step, she walked up to Mr. Harkin and said, between her sobs:

"I demand to be let in see my husband's body."

Mr. Harkin placed his back against the door, and said, excitedly:

"Well, you can't do it."

Mrs. Bough repeated her demand, and Harkin angrily told her to leave the place or he would have her arrested.

With a loud cry, "Oh! I want to see my husband!" Mrs. Bough turned to descend the steps. Her body swayed, and she would have fallen to the sidewalk had not Mr. Chadsey and Mr. Braman saved her.

They led her away, crying hysterically, and the policeman scattered the crowd that had collected.

"To-morrow," said the lawyers, "Mrs. Bough will repeat her attempt to see the body. We shall substantiate in court her claim that she was Bough's wife, although there was no actual marriage ceremony."

The Murder of Bicycle Rider Lenz.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Frank Lenz, the bicycle rider, was beyond doubt murdered by the Kurds in Tchelkain, Armenia, in May, 1894. A sworn affidavit made by Ehozer Semsinan has been received by the executors of Lenz in this city. The affidavit was taken at Erzeroum, Armenia, by the British Consul. Semsinan started to search for Lenz, and located parts of his bicycle near Tchelkain. He also learned that a body was found in a stream near that place which was undoubtedly that of the unfortunate rider. Lenz stopped in this village one night, and was never again seen alive. The natives thought his wheel was of silver, and murdered him and broke up his bicycle and divided the different parts. Sachtleben, who is searching for Lenz, has probably by this time reached the spot where Lenz lost his life.

RUSSIA WANTS OUR LOCOMOTIVES

An Order for Forty Massive Engines Received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—The increasing ability of American manufacturers to compete successfully in the markets of the Old World has just been demonstrated by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city, whose managers are rejoicing in a large contract for engines for Russian railroads. For many years the Baldwin people have been able to sell their engines in Central and South America, in Australia, in Japan, and in other distant countries, but they have never been able to secure a sure foothold in European countries, where the English type of locomotives has always been preferred to the American.

This prejudice has at last apparently been broken down. Contracts just received by the Baldwin Works call for forty locomotives, twenty each for passenger and freight service. They are to be delivered with the least possible delay, and with the orders already in hand will keep the big Baldwin establishment busy for the rest of the year.

The names of the Russian railways for which the engines are to be built have been withheld by the firm, but, as the Government controls practically all the railways of that country, the contract may be said to have come from the Government. This order, taken in connection with that given to the Bethlehem Iron Company for large quantities of armor plate for Russian warships, is significant, as showing the friendly feeling of the Czar's officials for American manufacturers.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently built several engines for the Trans-Caucasian Railroad, which is also controlled by the Russian Government. The forty more engines to be constructed will be of the heavier type, and will be Vauclain's compounds. As petroleum is used principally for fuel in Southern Russia, the locomotives will be adapted for the burning of oil instead of coal.

DID NOT HEAR THE BELL

Etlera Sponzo Knocked Down by William Borkland's Bicycle and His Skull Fractured.

The skull of Etlera Sponzo, eleven years old, was fractured yesterday afternoon in front of his home, 19 Spring Street, in a collision with a bicycle. The rider of the wheel, William Borkland of 219 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was coming down Spring Street at a slow pace, the road there being steep, and not in good condition for bicycling. A crowd of children was playing in the street, and Borkland rang his bell continually to warn them.

Young Sponzo evidently did not hear the bell, as he was preparing to jump from the curbstone to the pavement. He was knocked down, his head striking the pavement. Borkland was thrown from his machine, but was not injured. He surrendered himself to Policeman Schloom of the Mulberry Street Station. Sponzo was taken, unconscious, to the station house, and thence in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The boy's mother was distracted, and when the ambulance was leaving clung to it, and was dragged about thirty feet before she was rescued. Etlera's condition is serious. Witnesses of the accident exonerated Borkland of all blame. He was held, however, in the Mulberry Street Station House.

Broke His Collar Bone While Cycling.

William, Hutchinson, twenty-nine years old, of 409 West Twenty-eighth Street, was brought to this city last night from Highlands, N. J., on the steamer Sea Bird, suffering from a fracture of the left collar bone, which he sustained by taking a header from his bicycle at that place in the afternoon.

He was taken in an ambulance to Hudson Street Hospital, where the bone was set. Later Mr. Hutchinson, who is a salesman at Tiffany's, was taken home.

BISHOP POTTER AS ARBITRATOR

His Decision as to Striking Derrickmen's Wages Accepted.

Bishop Potter has again arbitrated between employers and workmen, and his decision has been accepted by both sides.

Four hundred and fifty derrickmen employed at $2.75 a day demanded $3 three weeks ago, and when they were refused they struck. Committees of the Master Setters' Association and of the strikers met and decided to leave the matter in dispute to the decision of Bishop Potter.

The Arbitration Committee met at the Bishop's parlor at 10 Washington Square North, and he gave the following decision:

"In the matter which you submitted to me yesterday it is my judgment that, in view of all the circumstances, $2.90 per day should be accepted by both sides in the matter of the arrangement between the derrickmen and their employers as the rate of wages per diem. I hope that both sides will cordially accept this basis and go to work."

HOSPITAL BASEBALL STOPPED

St. John's, Long Island City, Deprived of a Good Sunday Revenue.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 29.—Two baseball nines, known as the Comets and the Jeffersons, have been playing games for several Sundays in an open field near Nott Avenue and Twelfth Street, this city, for the benefit of St. John's Hospital of this place. Before each game, it was the custom to pass around among the assembled spectators and solicit contributions.

When the nines were about to begin the game to-day a squad of police arrived and ordered both players and spectators to disperse. The vacant property is owned by the Union College Land Company, and they made a complaint to the police yesterday that batted balls were breaking the windows of houses in the vicinity.

The games were the source of considerable revenue for the hospital, and the interference of the authorities has aroused the many friends of the institution in this city, as baseball games are permitted in other and more thickly settled sections of the city without any protest.

Fishermen, What Think Ye?

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 29.—Frank Lane, John Hagan, Jr., Orcott Petty, and G. Edward Benjamin, prominent citizens of Riverhead, went on a fishing cruise the latter part of the week. Having had poor luck and a heavy wind blowing, the party concluded to return home.

When they neared Riverhead, they say, a large-sized bluefish suddenly leaped from the water and fell squarely into the cockpit of the yacht.

The distance from the water to the rail was at least four feet.

Conductor J. K. Sinclair Killed.

The Westchester police notified Police Headquarters early yesterday morning that J. K. Sinclair, forty-five years old, who resided at New-Haven, Conn., and was a conductor on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, had been run over and killed at an early hour by a train in the Van Nest freight yard of the road.

Fires Needed at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 29.—The weather has been very cool to-day, so that open fires were not at all uncomfortable at Gray Gables. The President remained at Gray Gables. The steam yacht Oneida, with Commodore Benedict and family aboard, arrived this afternoon.

State Committeemen Go Home.

Most of the Republican State Committeemen went home Saturday. Mr. Parkhurst was the last one to go. He left last night.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Superior to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., (Growers.) 849 Broadway and 1,496 3d Av.—Adv.

FOUR LOST IN SQUALLS

Two in the Hudson, One in the Harlem, One off Bedlow's Island.

STEINFORT BOYS' CANOE CAPSIZED

Blown Away From Them as They Struggled in the Water to Reach It—They Sank When Help Was Near.

William Steinfort, eighteen years old, and his brother Gerry, a nine-year-old pupil of the public schools, were drowned in the North River at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street yesterday morning when the rowers of nearly a dozen boats were almost ready to rescue them.

The boys were the sons of the engineer of the apartment house 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. William was employed in the real estate office of Paul Stubler, Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, who lives in the apartment house.

The brothers were eager river sailors and adepts in the management of the tiny craft that on pleasant days dodge hither and thither in the Hudson. Their pride was in a sailing canoe, that they kept in a boathouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It was 9 feet 6 inches in length, and on pliant masts carried two tiny leg-of-mutton sails.

The dawn of yesterday was clear, and a bracing breeze blew steadily. A good day for a sail, the boys determined, and, after breakfast, they decided to paddle and sail up the river.

They put out from the boathouse in water that was almost as smooth as a lake, and in a breeze that gave no premonition of treachery. They paddled to the middle of the river, and seemed to be heading in toward the Jersey shore.

They had not gone far when one by one the white clouds in the sky began to disappear behind veils of blackness. The wind grew tremulous and whitecaps arose in close ranks all over the river.

The canoeists were enthusiastic and heedless. They hoisted their little sails, and headed up the river. The wind that had been puffy now came in threatening gusts, and still the boys kept fast the sheets of their tiny "legs-of-mutton."

On the shore dozens of persons stood and watched them, and the spoken fears soon made the crowd larger. The canoe at times seemed to be lifted almost out of the water, and, again, to be driven along with almost hurricane speed, its sails dragging through the white caps.

The boys saw no warning in the gathering gale. As they were scudding up to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street the black clouds broke, the gusts united into a hurricane, the rain fell in a forceful mass, the tiny craft went over, and the brothers were struggling in the river.

William, the elder of them, was a swimmer. He struggled to his schoolboy brother, seized him, and struck out for the upturned boat. Time and time again he could almost touch it, but the fury of the gale rolled it over and over, scarcely an arm's length from him.

Both brothers cried for help. They had been seen from both shores, and a dozen boats were put out to their assistance. Mr. Taylor of the Audubon Yacht Club was one of the first to start. He had seen the accident, and, shoving a boat into the water, had called Janitor Johnson, who joined him.

With all their strength they pulled through the storm-lashed waters, turning now and again to shout to the boys, who were making frantic efforts to seize the rolling canoe.

Then, when these rowers and the others were little more than fifty feet from the boys, the force of the wind and the rain was redoubled. The boys were lifted on the top of a wave that, rolling, sent them to the bottom.

The yachting cap of the schoolboy and the soft felt hat of his brother floated over the spot when the rowers reached it.

The canoe was taken to the Audubon Yacht Clubhouse, and word was sent to the home of the boys.

Samuel H. Hauptman, twenty years old, of 1,313 Washington Avenue, went sailing in a small boat yesterday afternoon with Albert Schaoski and Frank Hart. When the boat was passing Barrett's Point, it was suddenly capsized in a squall, and all three young men fell into the water.

Schaoski and Hart swam to shore, but Hauptman was drowned.

John Dach, seventeen years old, of 463 Monmouth Street, Jersey City, went fishing yesterday on the "plot" south of Bedlow's Island. The boat was upset and he was drowned. The body was not recovered.

SCHEME TO ELECT CLARKSON SENATOR

Rumored in Iowa that He Is After One of the Utah Seats.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Charles M. Shortridge, proprietor of The San Francisco Call, is visiting here. Mr. Shortridge carried newspapers in Des Moines twenty years ago. He made his reputation and money as proprietor of The San José Mercury, which he still owns.

He is associated with Col. Trumbo of Salt Lake City and Gen. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa in a number of enterprises.

It is hinted here that he is one of a coterie of men who have a scheme on foot to get Gen. Clarkson elected United States Senator from Utah when that Territory shall become a State.

COLORADO BULLFIGHT STOPPED

The Proprietor and His Assistants Arrested and Locked Up.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—Arizona Charley, the cowboy who participated in the Cripple Creek bullfights, came to grief in Denver to-day. He had advertised a wild-west show to be concluded by a genuine bullfight, and a large crowd assembled at the Denver Wheel Club grounds to witness the exhibition. Humane Agent Thompson entered the ring just as the bullfight began, and the crowd, seeing him, began to hoot and yell.

Arizona Charley and his assistants tried to chase Thompson out by a show of force, but the officers had assistance, and the participants were placed under arrest and brought to this city, amid the jeers of a disappointed audience.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH RETURNS

Arrangements for His Marriage Will Be Made To-day.

The Duke of Marlborough, who is to marry Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, returned from Boston last night.

When seen at the Waldorf Hotel he said he was going to meet Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo, his intended bride, to-day, and the details of the approaching marriage would be arranged.

The Duke was very much fatigued.

Charles Leroy Welling a Suicide.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Charles Leroy Welling, son of Lewis S. Welling, a retired rubber manufacturer, committed suicide early this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Welling was forty-one years of age and a bachelor. He had been drinking heavily, and it is believed remorse led him to end his life. He was prominent in club life, and was well educated. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty years old, and later had a connection with the law firm of Gilchrist, McGill & Gilmour of Jersey City, the firm of which Chancellor McGill was a member. Welling, however, gave up the practice of law and for the last fine years had been a traveling salesman for Whitehead Brothers, rubber manufacturers of this city.

PERUVIANS AND BOLIVIANS

Conflicts Between Them over the Desaguadero River, Near the Frontier, at Cojata.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept. 29.—There have been conflicts between the Peruvians and Bolivians over the Desaguadero River, at Cojata, near the frontier.

The Senate has approved the Hualgayoc Railroad privilege for a term of twenty years, giving the option of a wide or narrow gauge and making some other small changes.

MERCURY TAKES A BIG DROP

The Mercury Plunges Eleven Degrees in Twelve Minutes—Wind Velocity Rises Twenty Miles Simultaneously.

In the weather annals of New-York City last night stands unique. The mercury made a plunge such as has not been known for years before, if ever.

All through the daylight hours of yesterday the wind was blowing moderately from the southeast, and the temperature ranged from 62° to 70°, at which latter point the mercury stood at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 68° at 6 o'clock P. M. The wind shifted from southeast to south early in the evening, and continued to blow from that quarter at a velocity of twenty-seven miles an hour until about 8:30 o'clock.

Suddenly it whipped around to the northwest, and in less than fifteen minutes was blowing at the speed of forty-seven miles an hour. The temperature was equally erratic, for in still less time it fell 11°. To be more exact, the drop was from 64° to 53° in twelve minutes.

When the squall struck this city clouds of dust were driven before it through the streets, and the half-blinded pedestrians had quite enough to do to save their hats and other light belongings. A brisk, cold rain came with the squall and made travel still more disagreeable, but the shower did not last more than twenty minutes.

A seemingly steady rain set in at 11:20 o'clock. It fell gently at first, but at midnight there was a steady downpour, which promised to last throughout the night.

All the meteorological events of yesterday were directly in confirmation of the predictions of the Weather Bureau. Signals indicating the advent of high westerly winds had been flying all day, and the indications were for rain in the evening.

There are two well-defined storms moving about, one of which, the greater, is central over Rockliffe, Canada. The temperature is down to 34° at White River, Canada. The storm which was felt here last night was a secondary and distinct affair, but it also came from the northward.

New-York City was directly in its track and felt its full violence. As the storm is moving off shore, it is not probable that it will make any trouble at sea.

Frost is not anticipated by the Weather Bureau, in this vicinity at least. At midnight the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour, and the mercury stood at 53°.

ITS PASTOR LIVES ON CREDIT

Whitestone's Epworth M. E. Congregation Threatened With Eviction by the Presiding Elder.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 29.—The financial condition of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church of this place appears to be deplorable. Presiding Elder Van Alstyne this morning held his quarterly conference in the church. He learned that the members were backward in meeting their obligations, and, after preaching his sermon, he urged upon the people in strong terms the necessity of paying up the money which they pledged to contribute at the beginning of the year for the support of the church.

He said that Pastor Moffatt, whose salary is $1,000 a year, had received only $173 since April 1, and that if the balance was not hastily paid, he would be obliged to close the church. He cited other debts of the church, with no visible means of adjusting them unless the members meet promptly their obligations, adding:

"Do you know that you are gradually turning the key in the door of this church?" he asked.

At the service to-night Pastor Moffatt said that it was only through the kindness of the butcher and the grocer, who gave him credit, that he has been able to get along for the last six months. "Do you want your pastor to leave you next Spring, and have it said when he is gone that he left unpaid bills behind him?" asked the preacher.

He gave notice that he would visit the members during the week to solicit what money they owe.

THINKS HE SAW A SEA SERPENT

A Newark Gentleman Who Is Sure He Is Not Mistaken.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Philip N. Jackson, Vice President of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, confirms the story told by Willard P. Shaw of 41 Wall Street, New-York, last week, of the appearance of a sea serpent last Sunday off shore at Spring Lake. Mr. Jackson says he saw the monster with his naked eye a half mile from shore, and also had a view of it when two miles away, through Mr. Shaw's marine glasses.

He says it was traveling through the water at a great rate of speed, and was about 100 feet long. A number of folds in his body were plainly seen as they rose and fell. At times the monster raised his body ten feet in the air, and it then presented a terrible sight. Mr. Jackson says that, so far as he is concerned, he has no doubt that the object he saw was a genuine sea serpent.

ELEVATED ENGINE LEFT THE TRACK

Brooklyn Travelers Got a Shaking, and Traffic Was Delayed.

An engine of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, in running into the new bridge station at 8 o'clock last evening, jumped the track, and the train attached came to a standstill with a jerk.

So suddenly did the accident happen that many passengers were thrown to the floor, but fortunately none received injuries.

Employes of the company got to work as soon as possible and tried to get the engine on the track by means of jacks, but it took them over thirty minutes to complete the work.

In the meantime the incoming trains were stalled along the tracks from the bridge station to Navy Street.

Grievance of Brookfield Men.

Some of the Brookfield men who are in the street-cleaning district which covers the east-side gashouses have a grievance against H. L. Hidham, the District Superintendent, who succeeded H. C. Corsa.

Mr. Hidham is from Washington, and cares nothing about the political affiliations of the men under him. The result has been that several Brookfield men have been disciplined for neglect of duty, while they think their adherence to the party in power should protect them.

Big Tobacco Plantation in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 29.—A syndicate of wealthy Kentucky farmers is negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land in Anderson County, upon which to establish an immense tobacco plantation. It is said that the tobacco plant reaches a perfect maturity here much earlier than in the Central and Eastern States, and with less cultivation.

HERKIMER'S WET SUNDAYS

How the Excise Laws Are Kept in Warner Miller's County.

PLENTY TO DRINK FOR EVERYBODY

A Correspondent of The New-York Times Sees Things That Would Shock the Bowery.

HIGH OLD TIMES IN MR. MILLER'S TOWN

Open Bars in Herkimer Village, Little Falls, and Ilion—The "American Sabbath" in the Country.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Sunday in some parts of Herkimer County, which is the home of Warner Miller, is a lively sort of day.

It was Mr. Miller who prepared the plank in the Republican platform which promised the "maintenance of Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality."

This is a story of Sunday in Herkimer County as a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw it to-day:

Not a Dry Sunday.

It is not the story of a "dry" Sunday, for at several of the principal towns in the county whisky and beer have been on sale in quantities to suit, and all the credentials needed to secure it have been "the price."

When the early church bells were ringing in Little Falls, which is a fifteen minutes' ride from Herkimer, where Mr. Miller lives, a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, who was a total stranger in the place, went out to learn how the excise laws were enforced.

Little Falls is a thriving place. It has many factories. It is situated beautifully in the Mohawk Valley, and its streets skirt back from the river until they terminate in the picturesque bluffs. Its people are, to all appearances, a law-abiding, churchgoing people, as a rule.

In a Hotel Barroom.

Under the gray, chill sky, as the church bells were starting the echoes up and down the valley, the sidewalks were crowded with persons of all ages who were on their ways to church, and as they passed along THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent joined them, and walked until he came to a hotel on Main Street. He went into the hotel.

Down a little hall was a door, over which was the single word "Cigars." The correspondent went to this door, and found it locked. A little rattling of the latch brought one of the good-natured men, who have to do with the managing of the hotel. He had a key. He opened the door.

It was the hotel barroom that lay the other side.

The man went behind the bar, and, cheerily remarking that it was a cool morning, brought forth a whisky bottle with some mineral water. The transaction was soon closed, and when the correspondent came out he had bought 15 cents' worth of whisky. The door was locked again.

Voices Behind a Saloon Door.

Saloons are thick in Little Falls for a long distance fronting the Central Railroad tracks. Nearly every house has a sign which indicates that it is a saloon. At the foot of Second Street is a saloon which has over the door the name of Thomas Sheridan. Sounds of voices, as if a group of men were talking, could be heard as THE TIMES's correspondent tried the door. The door was locked.

The voices were hushed as the door was shaken. Presently a man's face appeared at an opening in the screen which hid the interior of the place from view through the windows. The face disappeared a minute later and the talking was resumed. The door was not opened.

Similar voices and a similar attempt to open the door of a large and apparently thriving saloon about a half block distant on Second Street met similar results.

Men Who Knew How to Get In.

Then the door of a saloon in a building with a red front, two doors above the Postal Telegraph office, was tried. No sound came from within, but when, a minute later,

days, and every other day. What kind of Sundays is it that Warner Miller wants? Is it the kind that there is in Herkimer? Well, that is just the kind we want here in New-York."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent came to this village from Little Falls. It is a quiet, thrifty-looking, orderly village. Its houses are well kept, and its walks and public buildings show evident pride on the part of the inhabitants in maintaining an orderly and beautiful place.

But some of its citizens have "high old times" on Sunday. There is a goodly number of saloons in the village. They have the appearance of prosperity. They evidently do good business during the week. Many of their front doors were locked to-day, and there were no evidences of rear doors which a stranger could see.

They Don't Go Dry.

It was after trying some of these front doors to-day and finding them locked that THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent spoke to a young man who was standing on the walk.

"The good people of Herkimer evidently have no open saloons to annoy them on Sunday," said the correspondent.

"We don't go dry, just the same," was the reply.

"Where do you get it?"

"Do you want to see a place where there's fun? If you do, come with me."

The correspondent went, and before his guide had left him had learned many things as to the possibility of a Sunday in Herkimer.

Right here, within ten minutes' ride of Warner Miller's home, directly upsetting the theory which some hold that Sunday in the country is strictly observed after the Puritan fashion, is a degree of "personal liberty" that would not have been tolerated on the Bowery prior to the time of Roosevelt.

Some of the Herkimer people who find the saloons on the main street closed think it's a great addition to the Herkimer County Sunday.

A Visit to Tony Mackin's.

Out on the road that follows the course of the Mohawk THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent and his guide went until they came to a two-story white frame house, over the main entrance to which was a horseshoe-shaped sign bearing the name "Tony Mackin."

A number of young men were in the yard beside the house, and the man who was acting as guide knew some of them. He joined their party.

"We may as well have a drink," he said, and all hands agreed that that was the proper thing to do. The party started for the house through a rear door.

On a little stoop near the rear entrance, sat a young woman, slouchy in appearance, dressed in a blue-figured gown, smoking—not the cigarette which some advanced women are made to smoke in sensational stories, but a good black cigar. It looked as if it belonged to the brand known on Coney Island as "The Section Hand's Delight."

Girls in Mother Hubbards.

The woman puffed at it and blew the smoke as if she enjoyed it.

Near the stoop was a low part of the house, as if a one-story addition had been made to it.

As the group started to enter the house, the door opened and two women, or girls, came out. They wore dresses of the Mother Hubbard cut. All hands passed in through a narrow hall and to the front room of the two-story white house.

Here was the bar. Before it were half a dozen or more men who looked as if they ought to have been smoking the cigar which the woman had out on the stoop. The barroom was a trifle heavy with tobacco smoke. The men were drinking beer.

The man behind the bar was jolly looking and plump, and he had all the business he could attend to.

There was no pretense of keeping the front doors closed. They were wide open.

Any one could come and go as he or she pleased. As the party entered, glimpses of other women in other rooms could be seen.

"Now, what'll it be?" asked one of the group, and at that two of the women came into the barroom and took their places before the bar.

A coarse-looking fellow, with a brown mustache, took the arm of one of the girls, led her to the side of THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent, and as the bartender asked what he would have, replied:

The Girls Drink Soda.

"Beer for myself, soda for me lady fr'en'."

All hands took either beer, ale, or whisky.

Business was so rushing that common courtesy to the "house" seemed to dictate that no mixed drinks be ordered.

The women who came to the bar and joined in the drinking were sorry sights. Their dresses were soiled and worn; their hair was unkempt; they had no color in their cheeks.

One was not much more than a girl. She may have been twenty years old—a pale, pink creature, with blue eyes. She grasped her dress, which was in danger of falling over her shoulders, with one hand, holding it together at her throat, and with the other raised her soda glass, keeping her eyes fixed on the floor all the time.

"What'll it be again?" asked another of the crowd, and there were more drinks, and for four or five rounds this sort of thing was kept up.

Women Coming and Going.

The women kept coming and going, and from the rooms across the hall men seemed to rise up from the most unexpected places.

In a darkened part of the house were half a dozen men who looked as if they might be farmhands. They were sitting about, awkwardly, on haircloth chairs. Miserably dressed girls were sitting beside some of them. From time to time some of the party came into the barroom, and joined the crowd of drinkers.

All this was between the hours of noon and 1 o'clock to-day, within ten minutes' ride of the peaceful village of Herkimer, the home of Warner Miller, who introduced the plank into the Republican platform in favor, not of "the enforcement" of law, but the "maintenance" of law.

When the party left the barroom, and passed out over the little stoop, the woman was still there, smoking her cigar.

"Why didn't you come and have a drink?" asked one of the crowd, chucking her under the chin.

"Nobody asked me," she replied.

"General invitation. All you got to do is join the party."

A look of fine scorn came over the smoker's face.

She Was No Ringer-in.

"Never," she said. "What do you take me for? I'll go without drinks for the rest of my natural life before I'll come down to ringing-in," she answered.

On the way back to Herkimer the man who had escorted THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent to the place said it was kept open the year round, and the proprietor "made a barrel of money."

"It's a good, decent place," said he. "No fighting nor anything of that sort allowed. A man is bound to get good treatment if he has money and knows how to behave like a gentleman."

With this high compliment to Mr. Mackin's place, the stranger was about to go, but just as he reached this village he said something about "one more drink."

"Can't be had right on the main street, I understand," said the correspondent.

"Come with me," was the reply, and the two went to a tall frame structure labeled "The Waverly," fronting Main Street. It was a hotel, in no way pretentious.

Inside was a cigar stand, and beyond this a partition with an open door, before which hung a heavy, dark-red curtain.

"How about a drink?" was asked of the man in charge. Two men were sitting in the front portion of the room.

Pointed Toward the Curtain.

The man in charge said nothing, but motioned toward the dark-red curtain. Pushing this aside, the visitors entered.

It was a barroom. Nothing was said, further than to inquire "What'll it be?"

Whisky and beer were purchased. The dark-red curtain was lifted, and the two came out.

It began to look as if Herkimer were anything but "dry." It was easier to get a drink than it has been in New-York since Commissioner Roosevelt began to enforce the law.

It is a fifteen-minute ride in the electric car from Herkimer to Ilion. That village lies across the Mohawk River, on the south of the canal, a pleasant village, orderly, to all appearances, but if the time ever comes when the law is either "enforced" or "maintained" in Herkimer to such an extent as to close up the saloons according to the Roosevelt idea of closing, unless there is a change in Ilion also, the people here will not be dry so long as the trolley line runs or the walking is good.

Very Wet, Indeed, in Ilion.

It is easier to get a drink in Ilion than in either Herkimer or Little Falls, apparently. Maybe it is not proper to speak of degree where it is so easy everywhere.

Alighting from a trolley car in Ilion this afternoon, THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent saw groups of men idling before two or three saloons. Some of them were whittling, after the approved traditional fashion of the Yankee country store loafers. It was rather chilly, and a few gusts of rain had blown over the town, making the streets less cheery than they are on a bright day.

A stranger carrying a gripsack approached a group in front of one of the saloons.

"What's the show of getting a drink in this town to-day?" he asked.

"Go up the block to the corner, turn down to the left to the first alleyway you come to, follow the alley, and you'll find it," said one of the group.

Down an Alleyway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S correspondent went with the stranger. Just before reaching the alley, a policeman was seen standing in a doorway. A well-beaten path led to the door, so there was no mistaking the way. The door opened. The stranger entered, passing through a dark rear room, partly filled with boxes. The correspondent followed, and together the two entered the barroom. Three or four men were sitting at tables reading newspapers.

One or two were drinking beer. It was a large and apparently prosperous saloon. The stranger bought a drink of whisky over the bar and returned to the street by the same route as he had entered the place.

Other men were coming and going at short intervals.

Every one in the street seemed to know all about it and take it as a matter of course.

This is the way the excise laws are enforced or maintained on Sunday in some places in the Republican County of Herkimer.

ROBBED NEAR ST. RONAN'S WELL

Farmer Lucksher of Bayside Was Found Unconscious in the Road at Midnight.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 29.—A stray team of horses drawing a farm wagon came into this village over Jackson Avenue about midnight last night. One of the tenders of the bridge over Flushing Creek noticed that the wagon had no occupant, and stopped the horses. On the wagon was the name of Andrew Lucksher of Bayside.

A constable got into the wagon and drove in the direction of Corona, whence the team had come. When opposite St. Ronan's Well he found a man lying in the road unconscious. There were two severe wounds on the back of the man's head.

The constable lifted the man into the wagon, and, driving back to this village, placed him in the Flushing Hospital. The injured man regained consciousness early this morning long enough to give his name as Andrew Lucksher. He said he had been assaulted and robbed while returning from market in New-York.

Before he could give the whole story he relapsed into insensibility, and is still in that condition. It is thought he will have sufficiently recovered by to-morrow morning to be able to tell all about the affair.

THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT A WRECK

Ashore on the Rocks Off Point Gorda on the Pacific Coast.

EUREKA, Cal., Sept. 29.—The steamer Humboldt is on the rocks off Point Gorda and is a total wreck. A. H. Buhne and Purser Laird, who got ashore in a small boat, yesterday afternoon, have reached this city. The passengers were all taken safely to shore in lifeboats yesterday morning, probably before the first boat containing the purser and his men landed. This boat landed some fifteen miles above the wreck.

The mail was not taken off, but in all probability the life-saving crew will take it off when a tug shall arrive on the scene. The Humboldt is lying about 1,000 yards from land, with her stern pointing shoreward, and is breaking up fast.

The steamer Arago ran the Humboldt down near Point Reyes several years ago and came near sinking her, and some time afterward the Humboldt lost her rudder on the bar, and was four days in reaching San Francisco. She was valued at $80,000 when new. She carried a valuable cargo on her last trip. She was insured for $30,000.

Anniversary of St. Brigid's Church.

The congregation of St. Brigid's Church, at 123 Avenue B, of which the Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeny is rector, celebrated the sixth anniversary of the consecration of the church yesterday morning. Solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. McSweeny was celebrant, and the Rev. Charles F. Reid officiated as deacon. The sub-deacon was the Rev. P. H. Drain.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of Newburg preached an eloquent sermon on church consecration, from the epistle of the day. There was a large congregation.

The Rev. Thomas F. McLaughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, will lecture in Cooper Union Nov. 7, on music and poetry, for the benefit of St. Brigid's Church.

A Western Hotel Man Seriously Ill.

The condition of T. W. Zimmerman, the former proprietor of the Burnet House of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is dangerously ill at the Gilsey House, was unchanged last evening, and little hope is entertained for his recovery. Mr. Townsend of 22 West Thirtieth Street, who is attending him, said that he rallied somewhat during the day, and was resting quietly last evening. Mr. Zimmerman, who is fifty years old, is one of the best known of western hotel proprietors, and came to this city last month from Oakland, Md., to undergo treatment for his ailments.

Sudden Changes

From cold to heat and from heat to cold are experienced at this season. They threaten danger to the system and are frequently the cause of colds, coughs, pneumonia, rheumatism, and catarrh. Now is the time when the blood must be kept pure and rich and the body as strong and vigorous as possible.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Therefore it is the best Fall Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

NOT MUCH LIQUOR SOLD

Excise Law Was Generally Obeyed in This City Yesterday.

THERE WERE THIRTY-TWO ARRESTS

Some Clever Tricks to Make Sure of Only Desirable Customers—Detective Disguised as Street Sweeper.

Not much liquor was sold yesterday in this city. Some saloons were open, but they did business on the sly, and the receipts could hardly have been sufficient to make it a profitable experiment. Several saloon keepers who ventured to defy the police were caught, and others, against whom positive evidence could not be obtained, had their places under constant surveillance by policemen who prevented would-be customers from entering. Taking all things into consideration, it was a "dry" Sunday.

Returns last night showed that only thirty-two arrests were made for violation of the excise law.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who made a tour of the city found few evidences of excise violation. Here and there were saloons with blinds drawn down, so that no one could look in, and with transoms over the entrances open. On the other hand the interiors of many saloons were fully exposed to view from the sidewalk.

No attempt was made yesterday to obtain evidence against clubs.

A number of ingenious schemes were resorted to by defiant saloon keepers to let their customers know that liquor was on tap and to secure themselves against surprises. One saloon keeper on the upper east side used a white poodle as a medium. A man on the sidewalk held the poodle by a string. The string was knotted at a certain place, and the initiated would speak to the man, fondle the poodle, and untie the knot. That was the signal that the customer was all right, and he was promptly admitted.

Another saloon keeper had a bootblack on guard in front of his establishment. Persons who had been given the password would go up to the bootblack, slap him heartily on the back, and wish him a "Merry Christmas." They would then be allowed to enter the side door, and go into the saloon.

An enterprising saloon keeper is Joseph Frantz of 480 East Seventy-fourth Street. Frantz conceived the idea of establishing a Sunday saloon in his apartments, and passed the word around to his friends last week that if they would visit him yesterday they could get all the liquor they wanted. They began calling early yesterday morning, and many had baskets, in which were concealed cans for beer. Others went to Frantz's rooms, and staid there, drinking. Neighbors became suspicious, and notified the police of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. Two policemen were sent to arrest Frantz, but were unable to get in the rooms, though they saw a man carrying a keg of beer on his shoulders enter. They finally found that a window leading to a rear fire escape was open, and in that way they got into Frantz's apartments. They arrested Frantz, who rolled on the floor, and declared that only Police Commissioner Roosevelt should arrest him. His friends fled and left him alone with his captors, who overpowered him, and dragged him to the police station, where he was locked up. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

A number of Central Office men were assigned to duty in the Twenty-fifth Precinct yesterday, and, though they reported several saloons as undoubtedly open, they were unable to seure admission or to gain positive evidence against them.

Policeman Towsma of the Fourth Precinct arrested Dennis Healey for keeping his saloon, at 68 Catharine Street, open at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and arraigned him in the Tombs Police Court before City Magistrate Wentworth. Towsma accused Healey also of assaulting him, but City Magistrate Wentworth refused to entertain either complaint, on the ground of insufficient evidence, and discharged Healey. There were no other excise arrests in the Fourth Precinct.

"This is now one of the most law-abiding precincts in the city," said Acting Captain Thompson of the Fourth Precinct, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I sent two policemen to-day to Donovan's saloon, at 2 James Slip, and it was closed. It is getting easier every Sunday now to enforce the excise law. I heard during the week that a fake club was to be started in a hotel in Front Street, near Fulton Street, and I called on the proprietor, who said he had refused to rent rooms to several men for such a purpose. The fellows gave up the attempt in this precinct."

"Michael J. Callahan's saloon at Park Row and New Chambers Street is closed today. I had reason to believe it was open last Sunday, and that customers passed through M. J. Hallassey's restaurant, adjoining the rear yard, and into the rear of the saloon. I made a personal investigation and found that signals were given from the restaurant by means of a bell. I was spotted and barred out of the saloon. During the last week I detailed three men to watch the place so as to get information about arrangements for to-day. They disguised themselves as longshoremen and dined regularly in the restaurant at different hours. They found thread wires running from the restaurant to the saloon, and early this morning one of them went into the restaurant and cut the wires with a pair of clippers. The hotels in the precinct are serving liquor to guests, but not to transient customers.

"I was standing at Catharine Ferry this morning when I saw a man carrying three large market baskets into the ferryhouse. A boy was with him that did not go over to Brooklyn with him. The man returned half an hour later on the same boat, and it was quite evident that his market baskets contained big cans of liquor which he had bought on the other side of the river. Of course, I could do nothing."

A number of saloons were open in the Sixth Precinct yesterday, and Acting Captain Young tried to obtain the arrest of the proprietors, but his men reported to him that they could not get the necessary evidence. Two clothing dealers were locked up for selling goods, and two persons were arrested for disorderly conduct, but no excise arrests were made.

The police of the Seventh Precinct exercised a great deal of vigilance yesterday in suppressing the Sunday sale of liquor, but they made only one arrest for excise violation. The offender was Daniel Simberg of 59 East Broadway, who was held by City Magistrate Brann in the Tombs Police Court in $300 bonds for trial.

Policeman Siffert of the Eighth Precinct disguised himself as a sailor, and was admitted to the saloon of Thomas Landrigan, at 55 Greenwich Street. He drank two glasses of beer, and then arrested Landrigan, who was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court in $100 for examination.

Acting Capt. Groo of the Tenth Precinct said he had several liquor establishments in his precinct under surveillance, but no arrests for excise violation had been made. Policemen were patrolling the precinct all the time, and keeping watchful eyes on saloons.

About sixty arrests were made yesterday in the Eleventh Precinct, but of these only one was for violating the excise law. The individual was Bernard Goldman, a saloon keeper of 14 Stanton Street. He was locked up. Acting Capt. Sheehan detailed special men to watch the saloons at 1 Ludlow Street, 9 Bowery, and the northeast corner of Rivington and Forsyth Street, whose proprietor had declared an intention to keep open.

The policemen on patrol in the Twelfth Precinct had reason to suspect a number of saloons of being open yesterday, but they made no arrests. Men were stationed at the doors of several saloons, preventing either ingress or egress. In spite of these precautions several saloons were able to do a fair side-door traffic in that precinct.

Acting Captain Curry of the Thirteenth Precinct said there were several saloon keepers in that precinct who would insist on keeping open Sunday, and he was paying particular attention to them. Six places were complained against, he said, and men were stationed in front of them, but they were unable to do anything more. No arrests for excise violations were made.

Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct was happy yesterday because the "Tenderloin," usually the most troublesome precinct in the city on Sunday, was tranquil. Not a single excise arrest was made in the precinct during the day, though several saloon keepers were under suspicion. Capt. Pickett stationed policemen to watch the saloons of Westerday Gerrity, at Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and a man named Newman, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

President Peter McGinn of the West Side Liquor Dealers' Association was arrested at 2 A. M., but not for violating the excise law. Policeman Rohrs arrested him in front of his saloon, because he said McGinn abused him. McGinn said the arrest was a matter of spite, and that Rohrs threatened to club him. City Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, adjourned the case until to-day, and released McGinn on his own recognizance.

Policeman Charles Snyder of the Twenty-ninth Precinct disguised himself yesterday as one of Col. Waring's street cleaners. He carried a broom, and walked down Park Avenue, stopping occasionally to sweep a crosswalk. He then applied at Jerome Finn's saloon, 1,883 Park Avenue, for a drink, and was admitted by Mr. Finn, who served him with a glass of whisky. Snyder then placed Finn under arrest. James Harris, a colored man of 134 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, tried to prevent Snyder from arresting Finn, and was also taken into custody. City Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Police Court, held Finn in $200 for trial, and sent Harris to jail for five days.

WHERE THE EXCISE LAW IS DEAD.

No Change in the Easy Policy of Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Schieren is not a candidate for the renomination for Mayor, there was not the slightest change in his policy regarding the excise question in Brooklyn yesterday.

The saloons were open, as usual, and there was no attempt made by the police to enforce the law.

All the saloons between the Brooklyn City Hall and Sands Street were open and doing a big business. Their business was increased yesterday owing to the opening of the new bridge terminal station. Thousands of persons who had no other business except to look at the new terminal were in that vicinity all afternoon, and they patronized the adjacent saloons.

The saloon keepers did not fear arrest. They knew that Mayor Schieren approved of the side-door policy, and the fact that he was no longer to be considered as a candidate for renomination had no weight with them.

They knew that Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles was still in office and that he had political aspirations, and in not a few saloons the name of Police Commissioner Welles was mentioned as a likely candidate to fill the position now occupied by Mayor Schieren.

"Speaking of logical candidates," said one saloon keeper, "so far as the saloon keepers are concerned, Commissioner Welles seems to be the logical candidate. He represents Mayor Schieren's ideas on the excise question. They have pulled together for the past two years on this issue.

"Why, it is right in the line of the civil service. Commissioner Welles has made a good official—at least he has done us proud—and now that there is an opportunity, why should he not be promoted?

"It could not be said of him that he ordered out the soldiers during the recent strike, and, as he only did his duty in that matter as a police official the labor vote would not be against him. Commissioner Welles is our candidate for Mayor now that Mayor Schieren is out of the way."

Not so many arrests were made in Brooklyn between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning as there was a week ago. But there was a sufficient number to demonstrate that the law was not enforced. The arrests for intoxication, by precincts, as reported by the Police Captains yesterday, were as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests for Intoxication.	Precincts.	Arrests for Intoxication.
First	8	Fourteenth	0
Second	3	Fifteenth	3
Third	1	Sixteenth	1
Fourth	1	Seventeenth	2
Fifth	7	Seventeenth Sub	2
Sixth	0	Eighteenth	1
Seventh	4	Nineteenth	0
Eighth	6	Twentieth	0
Ninth	2	Twenty-first	4
Tenth	1	Twenty-second	3
Eleventh	11	Twenty-third	0
Twelfth	2	Twenty-fourth	0
Thirteenth	0		

The officials at Police Headquarters, however, stoutly maintained that the law was enforced.

For shaving customers yesterday, in violation of the Collins law, the police arrested Henry Gifhorst, a barber of 486 Myrtle Avenue, and August Market, a barber of 80 Seventh Avenue.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND'S REPRIMAND

The Action of Secretary Herbert Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Herbert's reprimand of Admiral Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, it is understood, has been approved by President Cleveland, and the incident is thereby probably closed. Admiral Kirkland is an old personal friend of the Chief Executive of France, and when M. Faure was elected to the Presidency of that republic, the former wrote him a congratulatory letter, signed in his official capacity. When knowledge of this fact transpired, exception was taken to it by the Navy Department, and Secretary Herbert called for an explanation. Admiral Kirkland made no effort to conceal the authorship of the letter, and a reprimand was administered by the Secretary. From this the officer appealed to the President.

It is said that the President, in his letter to the Admiral, transmitted through the Secretary, went further than merely upholding the course of the Secretary, and informed Admiral Kirkland that in his official capacity as commander of the European squadron he had no right to write a communication to the President of France congratulating him upon his election. President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert both were of the opinion that the extension of congratulations to a successful candidate might be taken as a felicitation over the defeat of his opponents, and the latter taking umbrage at the course pursued by our naval representative, might embroil us in a complication with the Government of France.

Rear Admiral Kirkland did not refuse to furnish to the department a copy of his letter to M. Faure, but so far it has not been received. This evening Secretary Herbert positively declined to discuss the matter.

MILITARY SERVICES FOR THE DEAD

Last Honors for the Artillerymen Killed at Sandy Hook.

Military funeral services were held for Corp. Robert Doyle and Private Frank Conway, who were killed by the bursting of the Canet gun at Sandy Hook Saturday, at Governors Island yesterday afternoon, and their bodies were sent to their friends for burial.

The services took place at 4 o'clock. The caskets, in rough boxes for shipment, were taken to the pier at the east end of the island. The pall bearers were of the same rank as the deceased. The funeral was in charge of Capt. Frank Heath of the Ordnance Department at Sandy Hook.

The regimental band led the procession, and the dead artillerymen were followed by their comrades of Capt. Heath's command.

There was no religious ceremony at the pier. The bodies were placed on board the department tug General Thayer, and then the firing squads—twelve men for the Corporal, commanded by a Sergeant, and eight for the private, with a Corporal commanding—fired the usual parting salute—three volleys. The regimental bugler sounded "taps" slowly and solemnly, and the tug moved out with the two bodies.

Doyle will be buried in Philadelphia and Conway at Green Island, N. Y.

Of the three others injured by the explosion, Lieut. Montgomery will suffer no inconvenience except slightly impaired hearing. Privates James Coyle and William McDonald are in the hospital at Governors Island. Coyle had his face and head frightfully mutilated and will probably lose the sight of both eyes—certainly of one. McDonald, who received only body bruises, will soon recover.

For a Nerve Tonic
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow of Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic. I have used it freely with most excellent results."

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Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Very Rich and Correct Styles in Large Ornamental Pieces.
Exquisite Designs in Spoons, Forks, and Silver Knives.

MUST OBSERVE SUNDAY

Clergymen Preach on Law Enforcement and Local Option.

CITIZENS SHOULD WORK FOR ORDER

No Continental Sunday Wanted—Cities Should Not Legislate on Excise Questions—Liquor Responsible for Crime.

The interest that is being manifested by the people of this city in relation to the observance of Sunday, the enforcement of law, and the subject of local option has become so general that many are calling upon the pulpit for an outspoken declaration of what their religious leaders think and advise in relation to those matters.

Many sermons were preached yesterday in which the Sunday and liquor questions were treated from different standpoints. The principal ones are given.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON'S SERMON.

He Is Opposed to Cities Making Sunday or Local Option Laws.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, Broadway and Eleventh Street, took as the text of his sermon last night, "Ought Cities to Make Sunday Law?"

This subject was chosen at the request of the New-York Sabbath Committee. The church was filled.

Dr. Huntington's text was, "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set," Proverbs xxii., 28.

"That this mandate has its limitations is no reason for our refusing to give heed to it," he said. "Doubtless there do come times when ancient landmarks have to be removed, former precedents reversed, established usage set at naught, outworn law repealed; but the wise and prudent are slow about affirming in any given instance that the moment for change has come.

"The man with the sponge must make out his case beyond a peradventure, or stay his hand. The man with the hammer may be right, but let him show that he is before he strikes. To preserve ancient landmorks is far easier than to restore them when once wiped out or battered down, and those to whom a threatened fabric is dear can save themselves much future trouble by a little present vigilance.

"There exists among us a venerable social institution known as the 'Weekly Rest.' The Hebrew name for it was Sabbath, the generally accepted modern name is Sunday. The essence of the observance consists in the setting apart, in the name of God, of one-seventh portion of time, as time is reckoned by days, for absolute immunity from toil. Whether this fractional portion of time should be identified with the first or last day of the week is a subordinate question. The discovery of the sphericity of the earth has made all wrangling about that point absurd.

"When the time is thus partitioned off and sheltered, whether it shall be devoted to outward acts of religous worship, and what is commonly called 'going to church,' is another subordinate question, important, I grant you, immensely important, but still subordinate. As to the comparative merits of different methods of keeping Sunday, so long as men refrain from toil, I make no contention. The pith of the observance lies in the segregation of a seventh day—not of day No. 7. The great fact I am asking you to observe is the existence of the weekly rest, as such, the Sunday, and here it is, a most noteworthy feature of modern life, an actual present possession, a thing in hand.

"On what principle, by what methods, ought we, as reasonable men, to deal with it? Is such a business notice as the following, for instance, a good way of dealing with it? 'Until further notice, these works will run from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., every day, including Sunday. Refusal to comply with this request will be ground for immediate discharge.'

"I have said this much with a view to helping, if I can, to clear the issue which just now is confronting the people of New-York. That the issue has become very badly obscured there can be no doubt. Some are under the impression, naturally enough, that it is the so-called 'temperance question' with which we are to deal.

"Others are persuaded that the principle at stake is the all-important one of the supremacy of law, the duty of sworn officers of the State to enforce the State's decree. But this latter question has, for the moment at any rate, thank God! been set at rest. We are no longer pestered by the vicious proposition that laws are enacted rather with a view of silencing the murmurs of the good than for the purpose of restraining the passions of the bad.

"We now know what, a few months ago, we did not feel so sure of—that municipal law, when there is a will behind it, can be made almost as effective as the sure, swift law of nature.

"Equally evident is it, when we look facts in the face, that it is not the temperance question which is now at stake, for no one can pretend that even the complete suppression of the sale of intoxicants, if confined to a single day of the week, could settle that. Temperance legislation, if it could be properly so called, must aim at covering all days.

"No. The question really at the fore is the Sunday question. An attack is making upon the immunities of the weekly rest as those immunities have been defined by usage and by law. It so happens that in this particular case the hostile movement has sprung up in the quarter known as 'the liquor interest,' and that is what is confusing people's minds, but there are other points from which the assault might just as naturally come.

Dr. Huntington said the points he proposed making were that Sunday observance was no mere specialty of the Hebrew code, or the survival of discredited Puritanism, but was an essential and permanent feature of Christian morality. The people of New-York are living under Christian morality. Therefore, legislation which infringes upon the weekly rest should emanate from the body with which sovereignty is lodged, and never become subject to a purely municipal control, or what is popularly known as "local option."

"Much dust has been thrown in our eyes," he said, "about home rule for cities"—a taking phrase, but one which under a system of government like ours is full of peril. Municipal ordinances bearing upon the details of civic administration may properly enough be left to the municipalities themselves to make and to execute, but only the people in their sovereign, that is to say, in their supreme capacity, can take in hand a great principle and say: 'Thus or thus it shall be modified.

"I am not denying that the application of Sunday law to great cities in contrast with small towns and villages admits of a measure of variation. What I urge is the right to adopt, the power to modify, lies where the sovereignty lies, and nowhere else. That right, that power, can be intrusted to no less a unit than that which, in our own case, we name, the people of New-York. If 'home rule for cities' is to give us a Continental Sunday in New-York, a Scotch Sunday in Brooklyn, and a Canadian Sunday in Rochester and Buffalo, why not by parity of reasoning a definition of larceny for murder in Utica, and another in Syracuse; one law of divorce for Albany and another for Ogdensburg?

"Let as beware of allowing ourselves to be either cajoled or scared by the war cries of political partisanship when great moral principles are at stake. Just now it is the fashion to flout the opinion of the Rural portion of the Commonwealth in questions where the interests of cities are involved. But what reason is there for thinking that the dwellers in streets are ethically so much more highly cultured than the dwellers on farms? For my part I confess that I would rather intrust the destinies of New-York City to the yeomanry of the State of New-York than to leave it in the hands of a constituency which is said to contain a compact body of 50,000 men who can be counted upon to vote as the brewers and distillers command.

"I have not been arguing the question upon a basis of political expediency, or with a view to electoral probabilities. To one who is trying to be a preacher of righteousness for righteousness sake it ought not matter whether the reason he urges make in favor of one party or another. Are they sound reasons, or are they not? That is the main point; nay, it is the only point.

"Believing, as I honestly do, that sentiment, true sentiment, can only survive and flourish after it has first been rooted and grounded in homely soil of truth and fact, I have thought it best on the whole to seek to enlist reason and conscience on the side of Sunday, leaving emotion to adjust itself as it may.

"If this precious franchise be of God, man cannot annul it. If this protected circle was really scored by the finger of the Almighty no temporary madness of the people can permanently efface it. Nevertheless, forewarned is forearmed, and for you and for me, as citizens and voters, the question is, Shall we, or shall we not, work the mischief that our fathers have set."

NO CONTINENTAL SUNDAY.

The Rev. Mr. Hodder Opposes Opening Saloons Sundays.

The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church delivered a sermon yesterday on the observance of the Sabbath.

"The Sabbath is made for man," he said, "not man for the Sabbath. God ordained that one day in the week should be set apart that man might turn aside from the ordinary affairs of the world to perform those duties which he owes to his Maker. Man should not only observe that obligation in the letter of the law, but in spirit.

"The day is meant to be one of rest from the labors of the week. A physical rest and a mental one from worldly occupations. The spirit of the Sabbath day is to lay aside the consideration of week-day interests and conduct.

"But our Sabbath is menaced by a powerful and energetic foe imported from other lands, that would destroy the holy observance of our Christian duty, and make Sunday a day of feasting, working, revelry, and all the riotous indulgences of a week day.

"The American Sabbath is threatened by the European invaders that try to trample on our Christian customs, sneer at our religious observances, and defile the land with the godless festivities of their Continental cities. They seek to engraft on our large American cities the Sunday, the license, and sinful habits of European cities.

"They want the saloons thrown open, that men may indulge their appetites for drink Sunday as well as week days. With open saloons, there would soon follow open stores, open theatres, open workshops, open markets, and, in short, make the day one of vice and wretchedness.

"Who are the people threatening our institutions and forcing a desecration of the Lord's holy day? Syndicates of brewers and whisky manufacturers, rumsellers who coin their greatest wealth on a Sunday when the workingman has his week's wages in his pocket. They are striving to increase their wealth at the expense of many poor souls.

"Another element is the large foreign population in our large cities. They came to our shores to enjoy the blessing of freer institutions and partake of the more abundant opportunities for bettering their worldly condition. They would impose their old-country customs of license upon us.

"What a ludicrous Sabbath day we would have were its observance to be regulated by the Germans, the Italians, the Russians, the French, and other foreigners of this city! The liquor trade and the foreign population are the foes of our Sabbath, and against them the American must be on his guard. Sunday must not be put on a footing with week days; we want no Continental Sabbath here; and we must not let the day be turned into a beer-drinking revelry simply because political expediency finds it necessary to throw our religious customs overboard to win the political favor of a section of our foreign population.

"If a political party cannot avoid defeat except by consenting to a desecration of the Sabbath, then let it meet defeat."

The Rev. Mr. Hodder announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and President Roosevelt of the Police Board would speak on the Sunday laws at the church next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

VICE AND CRIME DUE TO LIQUOR.

The Rev. Dr. Mingins Says Man Cannot Be Made Sober by Law.

Dr. C. J. Mingins delivered a lecture on the liquor question yesterday afternoon, at the Central Church, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

He said, among other things, that if we got rid of the vexed liquor question we would be rid of half of our political, social, and religious questions in the twinkling of an eye.

"We will never make a man good by legislation," he continued. "We can never make a man sober by prohibition in the State.

"I object to talk that appeals simply to the sentiment of men. I believe in the direct attention of their heads, and would not give a copper for a hundred converted hearts if the heads are steeped in ignorance.

"It is a great question—one that is agitating the country from end to end. Prohibition is no good. One can get liquor in Bangor, Me.

"It is the cause of nine-tenths of the vice, criminals, and criminality in this land.

"The talk of local option is a farce—a mere political dodge. The politicians have to serve up something new to their constituents. Local option may be all right, but if all the good people in this city got together and decided that there was to be no beer on Sunday, the army of saloon keepers would go over the river to Hoboken, and blow us to the devil, for the gun of drink is strong enough to reach us at that distance.

"You talk of your dry Sunday; that's rot! I hear that 200,000 people crossed the ferry to-day to get drink. If you say you don't care as long as they don't get it here, more shame for you.

"I have seen what it has done in our city, the evil it has wrought, and many a time I've taken my life in my hands to find out. But I never tell people where I've been or what I've done. The modern reformer, when he does anything, goes right away and gets hold of a reporter to blazon forth his doings.

"In New-York the workingman spends $60,000,000 annually in drink. The talk of their trades unions simply tires me. They groan that tyrants grind them down, but it is utter rot. He leaves the platform where he has expressed those sentiments and goes to the corner saloon to guzzle beer, and it's that that grinds the workingman down. The money they spend in drink would serve to clothe every pauper and keep him in ease without work for the rest of his life.

"It costs $40,000,000 annually for our City Government, with 'C.' and 'T. P.' around, and with all that, the paupers get a moiety, which is proof of what I say.

"The people who believe in the saloons belong to people who don't believe in law and who damn one of the greatest patriots who ever lived in this city—Commissioner Roosevelt."

He concluded with a eulogy of Dr. Parkhurst and the reform Government.

CITIZEN'S DUTY TO UPHOLD THE LAW

The Rev. Dr. Bolles Says Ideal Laws Have Never Existed.

The Rev. E. C. Bolles of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, preached yesterday morning on "The Enforcement of Law."

He took his text from the fourth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "He beareth not the sword in vain."

"Whatever one may think of the inspiration of Paul's writing," said he, "he could hardly be blamed for wondering that he should write such an eulogy of a magistrate of his time. For then the new religion of Christ came in for as much condemnation and abuse from the law and the magistrates as it did from the populace.

"But Paul looked beyond his selfish circumstances; he who afterward meekly bowed his head to the sword of Nero's executioner, recognizing that, though laws might be individually unjust and magistrates cruelly unjust, no church or community of Christians could be stable that should become tainted with any disrespect for law in general.

"I am going to speak this morning on the subject of enforcement of law. I am going to uphold the sanctity of the law. I remember how laws are made. I remember that they are sometimes bought with gold. I remember that some are the result of the rankest partisan spirit. Others are put upon our statute books by pers

INVESTIGATING THIS FIRE

Excitement Caused in a Neighborhood of Incendiary Blazes.

ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS DONE

One of the Fire Engines Set Fire to an Elevated Railway Station and a Truck Ran Against a Pillar.

Investigation is being made by the Fire Marshal to determine the cause of a fire at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning at 691 Columbus Avenue. The building is only two doors from the Colonial Bank building, which was burned last Spring in one of the many fires on the west side which were feared to be incendiary.

The building is a three-story brick structure, with store front, known as Elmwood Hall. The first floor and basement are occupied as a saloon and bowling alley by M. B. Young. The upper floors are let to lodgers and to a dancing school.

Fulton Council, O. U. A. M., met there Saturday night. The members left the hall at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning, and soon afterward Mr. Young, who says he and his bartender and two boys who are employed in the bowling alley were waiting to lock up, left the place.

By the time the firemen reached the place in answer to two alarms, fire was showing through a rear basement window. The fire was hard to get at on account of its position and the smoke in the long halls. A rear window was broken in, and from both front and back steady streams were poured into the basement and saloon. The fire burned out the bowling alley and ruined all the fixtures in the saloon, into which it burned before it could be got under control.

In going to the fire, Hook and Ladder Truck No. 22 came into collision with an elevated railway pillar at Ninety-sixth Street and was overturned.

A fire engine standing directly beneath the down-town station of the elevated railroad at Ninety-third Street set fire to the planks of the platform, but the blaze was put out with trifling damage.

Mr. Young, proprietor of the saloon and café, was at Hennessy's restaurant, a few doors below, when the fire started. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in a little wineroom at the side of the bowling alley. Chief Shea of the Ninety-ninth Street firehouse said yesterday that the first flames appeared to come from a point directly in the rear of this wineroom. He could not find any cause for the fire.

The police regarded the fire as suspicious, and the Fire Marshal was sent for to make an investigation. Assistant Marshal Sullivan made an inspection of the place yesterday.

The building has been afire twice before. The damage yesterday was estimated at $2,000, the larger part of which was to saloon and alley fixtures. The fire did not penetrate above the saloon floor, though the entire place, and also 693, became filled with smoke.

Mr. Young is believed to have the loss fully covered. The building belongs to C. H. Blaeight of 237 Broadway.

The excitement among the tenants in the neighborhood was so great on account of recent scares that the reserves of the Twenty-sixth Precinct were called out.

FIRE IN THE ST. JAMES HOTEL.

It Was Confined to the Kitchen, but Guests Were in Great Excitement.

Great excitement was caused among the guests in the St. James Hotel last night by a fire which started in the kitchen. A pot of grease which was upon the stove upset shortly after 9:30, and in an instant the hotel corridors were filled with smoke and the woodwork in the kitchen was a mass of flame, having been ignited by the burning grease, which spread over the floor.

One of the cooks quickly informed Clerk Rand, and he in turn notified a policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who sent in a alarm. When the engines arrived lines of hose were run through the corridor and down to the kitchen, and, after twenty minutes' work the fire was extinguished.

While it lasted the guests ran excitedly about the corridor, and many of them anxiously inquired of the firemen if there was any danger, and, having assurances that there was none, quieted down.

Mr. and Mrs. Latimer of Washington, who are stopping at the hotel with their two children, rushed down stairs with a quantity of wearing apparel and started to leave the hotel, but returned to their rooms after they had become satisfied that the fire was under control.

President Fellowes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, M. J. O'Brien, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, and half a dozen others were in the hotel. They did much to quiet the more timid guests.

The damage was about $500, the fire being confined to the kitchen.

FIRE IN A WAGON FACTORY.

It Was Soon Under Control, but Caused a Loss of $20,000.

Fire in Abbott & Downing's wagon factory, which takes up five lots, from 112 to 120 West Thirtieth Street, caused $20,000 damage yesterday afternoon. The fire began in the Rooney & Otten Printing Company's place. They had a large printing outfit, and little of it could be saved. Their loss is $5,000. They occupied the entire third floor. The Sunbury Wall Decoration Company, occupying half of the fifth floor, lost about $1,000. The Sprague Electric Elevator Company on the fourth floor sustained a damage of $500. The rest of the building is occupied by the wagon firm. Their loss will be about $10,000.

Foreman Ficke of the wagon company tried to get into the place before the engines arrived, and after breaking half a dozen windows, at each of them being driven back by the smoke, he succeeded. His arm was badly cut by broken glass.

It looked at first as if it would be a hard fire to control. Smoke issued from nearly every window in the building, but the firemen had the flames under control in an hour.

Abbott & Downing had another fire a few weeks ago in a building owned by them at West Broadway and Prince Street.

SERVANTS IN A PANIC.

Fire at the Cosmopolitan Hotel Caused by an Electric Light Wire.

An electric-light wire set fire to the cornice on the roof of the Cosmopolitan Hotel annex, at 125 Chambers Street, this morning, and caused a panic among the servants, whose quarters are directly beneath.

The hundred or more guests were aroused by the night watchmen, there being one on every floor, and many of them left their rooms only partially clad, and ran down stairs.

The servants were quieted in a short time, and the blaze, which ate its way well into the roof structure, was put out by a line of hose, taken to the roof by means of a fire escape.

SUNDAY FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Flames, Starting in a Tinning Factory, Spread to Other Buildings.

The tinning works of Rounds & Keon, 71 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, were discovered on fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames extended to the surrounding buildings.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that live coals were dropped on the floor among the rubbish. The damage to the stock was $1,000 and to the building, $1,500.

The one-story frame stable at 70 Richardson Street was damaged $100. The flames extended to the three-story frame building at 370 Lorimer Street, which is owned by Martin Reynolds, and the occupants lost $1,500. The one-story frame brass foundry in the rear of 71 Richardson Street was destroyed. It was owned by Martin Reynolds, and the loss to the stock and building is estimated at $5,400.

Mrs. Lena Falkenmeyer, forty-eight years old, of 372 Lorimer Street, was ill in bed, and she received a great shock from the fire and had to be attended by an ambulance surgeon. The total losses are $10,000.

Two Horses Burned to Death.

Two horses were burned to death in a stable at 440 East Sixty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Ninety-eight others were driven out. The building was burned to the ground. It was a one-story structure, and was about a quarter filled with hay. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been set by a pipe or cigar. The stable and horses were owned by J. D. and T. E. Crimmins. Their loss is about $4,000.

STATE CAPITOL GOSSIP.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Gov. Morton spent one day at Albany last week, and then returned to Ellerslie, where he intends to remain until the first week in October. By that time the Executive Mansion will have been delivered from the hands of the artisans who have been employed there all Summer.

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The letters which find their way into the Executive Chamber are as diversified a lot, perhaps, as are received at any place in the State. Within the last week there have been some from cranks. One woman in the West, who claims to be gifted with supernatural powers, is anxious to prolong the Governor and Mrs. Morton's lives to 100 years. She has a formula for this extension of life beyond the given length, which she mentions, and incidentally tells of the fact that there is a mortgage on her farm. One of the lunatics in the St. Lawrence State Hospital complains to the Governor that the doctors at the hospital refuse to allow him to walk out of doors with his pet dragon. Another lunatic in the Rochester State Hospital appeals to the Governor to stop the noises which are constantly going on in his head. Some of the letters from patients in the State hospitals are well written and quite rational. In fact, one letter received was so deceiving that Col. Cole acknowledged it and informed the writer that the matter would be looked into. The lunatic made complaint of a political deal which was going on in the city wherein the hospital is situated.

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There are consumed in the State hospitals for insane patients about 3,000,000 pounds of meat a year, the cost of which is about $210,000. There are 10,500 patients under the State Care act. This number will be increased to 12,000 as soon as the Long Island State Hospital comes fully under the jurisdiction of the State Lunacy Commission. At their session this week the Commissioners ordered fire extinguishers for the hospitals. The total cost of these will be between $20,000 and $30,000. They also discussed the kind of fire escapes which must be erected, but cannot do much this year because the appropriation for the department is running low.

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On the ground glass in several of the doors on the second floor of the Capitol, the words "Court of Appeals, Second Division," are etched. When a big section of the Capitol was altered, at a large expense, to accommodate this temporary branch of the Court of Appeals, it was thought that the Constitutional Convention would recommend a permanent second division of the Court of Appeals, and those having charge went about the work of alterations to make it permanent. The glass in the doors is not the only remaining relic of this temporary court.

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Full dischanges have been granted to William Henry Cortelyou and James P. Kenworthy as Captains in the Twenty-second Regiment. Capt. Cortelyou is a native of Wisconsin. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, Sept. 7, 1875. He has served as Captain of his original company since April 13, 1891. Capt. Kenworthy was born in New-York. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Sept. 7, 1874, and has been its Captain since Jan. 8, 1894. He was a Sergeant from February, 1879, to May, 1887, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant.

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There are being placed in the corridors of the Senate and Assembly canvases sent to New-York State by the World's Fair Commissioners. One is that of Frank D. Millet, 28 by 16 feet, an allegory of the State of New-York encouraging the arts and sciences. At the World's Fair, Mr. Millet's picture filled the main panel of the banquet hall in the New-York State Building. This is to occupy space near the Senate Chamber. Another is the painting of Mrs. Dora Wheeler Keith, which formed the centrepiece of the ceiling in the library of the Women's Building. There is a group of figures within a mural border of lilies and other foliage. The figures represent Science, Romance, and Imagination. This has been hung close to the Assembly parlor. Four panels accompany this work. They illustrate the four departments of literature.

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The State Capitol Commission, which is intrusted with the expenditure of the $400,000 appropriated last Winter, and the awarding of contracts for the completion of the Capitol, meets in one of the committee rooms upon irregular dates. When it does assemble it has a guard on both sides of the door. A meeting of the commission was held this week, and it was thought that the plans for the finishing work would be submitted. But they were not. Archimedes Russell, the architectural member of the commission, takes exception to the plans prepared by Architect Perry, under which the work is now progressing, and will endeavor to have his ideas given preference over those of Mr. Perry. If the changes proposed by Mr. Russell are accepted, the plan for the eastern façade will be done away with and $100,000 worth of work destroyed, besides spoiling the symmetry of the whole.

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Major Burbank of the United States Army, detailed for duty at the Adjutant General's office, believes that it would be economy to have the State purchase a small number of horses for the mounted troops in the National Guard. He thinks that the animals could be kept within the cost of the present system of hiring horses whenever a parade is made. "There is something to be said on both sides," added Major Burbank.

Dr. B. M. Griffith of Illinois Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—Dr. Benjamin M. Griffith, member of the State Board of Health and one of the most prominent physicians in Illinois, was stricken with paralysis and congestion of the brain yesterday afternoon. His condition is critical.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—441 Brook Avenue; Thomas Mulligan; damage, $300.

1:50 A. M.—691 Columbus Avenue; H. B. Young; damage, $2,000.

9:25 A. M.—587 East Eighty-fourth Street; S. Jack's flat; damage, $450.

11:45 A. M.—129 West Thirtieth Street; Abbott Downing Company; damage unknown. Rooney & Otten Printing Company; damage, $5,000. Sprague Electric Elevator Company; damage unknown. Sunbury Wall Decorating Company; damage unknown..

2:55 P. M.—440 East Sixty-ninth Street; J. D. & T. E. Crimmins; stable; damage, $10,000.

3:30 P. M.—304 Henry Street; Mary Brady; tenement; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—133 West Thirty-fifth Street; Mary Adams; dwelling; no damage.

7:08 P. M.—159 East Ninety-second Street; Albert Jacoby; no damage.

8:53 P. M.—338 West Fifty-ninth Street; Isaac Farley; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 29.—Henshaw's livery stable in Southport was destroyed by fire to-day. Four horses, a large quantity of hay and grain, and a number of carriages were burned. The wire works of the C. L. Jelliff Company near by and several small buildings were also destroyed. Loss, $10,000. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Sept. 29.—The Cascade Hotel and the Eclipse Stables were destroyed by fire this morning. Twenty-four horses, with all the carriages and hacks, were burned. Hostler Marshall Nevins lost his life. Loss, $20,000.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 29.—S. C. Black's planing mill was burned here to-day, causing a loss of $8,000. A dozen houses caught fire from the intense heat, but none was destroyed.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Boynton-Wagner Company's large felt mills and storehouse, and Beebe, Richardson & Sons' cheese factory were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000. Insured for about $15,000.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 29.—Fire at Goodhue to-day caused a loss of $40,000; insurance, $10,000. Eleven buildings were burned, including Sheldon & Co.'s elevator, a hotel, and Pat Kelly's machine shop.

WEBB CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Victor Mining Company. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

Latest Arrival.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

BROOKLYN LOCAL PUZZLES

Both Parties Trying to Pick Their Candidates for Mayor.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER AGAIN TO-DAY

Henry Hentz Gaining Their Favor—The Gaynor "Boomlet"—Republicans Take Kindly to W. C. Bryant.

There does not seem to be the least change in the local Democratic situation in Brooklyn concerning the nominees for Mayor and District Attorney.

The harmony conference committee will meet again at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Clarendon Hotel, and it is said it will try to arrange for a settlement of the difficulty to-night.

The Gaynor "boomlet," which the Justice himself put in the hands of Providence, was heard of here and there yesterday, but it did not seem to have a healthy vigor. As has been extensively advertised, the Gaynor meeting will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, but who the speakers will be is kept a secret.

Deputy Register of Arrears Archibald L. Sessions is one of the men who is booming Justice Gaynor for the Mayoralty. He knows who the speakers will be, but he declined to mention them. He said, however, that James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank of this city, would preside.

Henry Hentz, who is a member of the harmony conference committee, and whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, gained considerable yesterday, and it was said in all quarters that he would make an exceptionally fine candidate. He is a man of the highest character, and he is a keen, shrewd, and honest business man, who, everybody admits, would give a model administration.

His friends say for him that he is not the least bit eccentric, while, on the other hand, they say that Justice Gaynor is uncommonly eccentric.

The statement published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday referring to John A. Taylor as an excellent candidate for the District Attorneyship, was hailed with pleasure by the independents and the better class of Democrats, who consider Mr. Taylor an exceptionally good man for the place. Mr. Taylor has been known as a public man in Brooklyn for years. He has many influential friends in the Republican Party.

The Democratic General Committee meets to-night in the Athenaeum, in Atlantic Avenue, to take action on the primaries held last Friday, and also to name the dates and places for holding the various conventions.

It has been settled that the City Conventions of both the regular and Independent organizations will be held next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. These conventions will be separate, and in the evening each of the organizations will hold its County Convention.

The Shepard reform organization will hold its primaries to-night for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions.

Both the Democratic organizations will hold their Judiciary Conventions in the Kings County Court House Wednesday.

The name of William Cullen Bryant was frequently referred to among Republican politicians in Brooklyn yesterday, and he seemed to be gaining strength in every section as a possible candidate for the Mayoralty.

Mr. Bryant is avowedly a candidate, and unless something happens in the meantime, he will be nominated at the Republican City Convention, which is to meet in the old armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, in North Portland Avenue, Thursday night.

It has been said in some quarters that Mr. Bryant is a Worth man, but, in a published interview, Mr. Bryant, in referring to this matter, is quoted as having said:

"My candidacy has been announced, but I did not know that the matter was all settled. I deny that I am Worth's man. I am Bryant's man."

Speaking of Mr. Worth, Mr. Bryant is quoted as having said:

"I consider him one of the keenest, most far-sighted, and shrewdest men I know. Had he been fortunate enough to receive the opportunities for advancement in his early days, he would now be a far more prominent man in civil life."

Mr. Bryant is a firm believer that the nomination for Mayor should go to an Eastern District man, as a recognition of its services to the Republican Party in the past. He said that if he ever received the nomination he would make a strong fight as a party candidate.

"I take no stock in half-and-half candidates," said Mr. Bryant. "This year, I believe, the party should name a straight-out Republican. If I were nominated and elected, I should be a Republican Mayor. Were I nominated by the Republican convention, I should consider myself under obligations to that party, and, if I became Mayor, I should understand that the people intended a Republican should rule. I should go further than that. I would believe that the people meant that none but Republicans should rule, and I would govern myself accordingly in selecting my Cabinet officers."

Mr. Bryant believes the excise plank in the Republican platform is a wise one. He said that if the law was to be changed he would favor local option.

Fire Commissioner Wurster says that he will still be heard from as a candidate. Then there is Tax Collector R. A. Ross Appleton, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie, ex-Naval Officer Theodore S. Willis, and now the name of Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles has been mentioned.

Commissioner Welles's friends say that the entire Police Department is solid for him, and it is said that he would be a pleasing candidate so far as the saloon keepers are concerned, as his policy on excise matters is the same as that of Mayor Schieren.

The Republican Judiciary Convention will be held in the Supreme Court room, in the Kings County Court House, at noon to-day.

It is said by the knowing ones that William W. Goodrich of the Twentieth Ward and Hugo Hirsh of the Third Ward will capture two of the places, while the third will be fought for by Isaac N. Mills of Yonkers, Col. Dickey of Orange County, Justice Garretson of Queens County, Wilmot M. Smith of Suffolk, and Robert F. Wilkinson of Dutchess County.

The calendar of events for the week in Republican circles: Monday—Republican Judiciary Convention; Tuesday—Republican primaries; Thursday—Republican City Convention; Friday—Republican County Convention; Saturday—Republican Senatorial Convention.

LIVELY POLITICS IN QUEENS.

Exciting Times Ahead in the Long Island City Mayoralty Campaign.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 29.—Interest in Queens County politics will be greatly increased this week. Many of the conventions of both factions of the Democracy and the Republicans will be held, and, as the time for nominations draws near, the aspirants for political honors are particularly active.

The first to be held will be the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Queens County, composed of this city and Newtown. It will assemble in the County Court House, in this city, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Its deliberations will be no sooner over than the delegates of the Gleason Democracy will gather for their County Convention, which has been called for 7:30 P. M. of the same day. The county body will have to hasten its proceedings, for the Gleason party's City Convention has been called for 8 o'clock. At their convention will be the first in the Mayoralty campaign, and as it will nominate ex-Mayor Gleason, everybody will want to be present and hear Mr. Gleason's opening campaign speech.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for Queens County, which is now the Second District, will meet in the Town Hall, Jamaica, Thursday at noon, and the Democratic County Convention in the same place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Jefferson Democracy and Republican City Conventions for the nomination of candidates for Mayor will meet in this city Tuesday, Oct. 8. The Democratic delegates will gather in Schuetzen Park, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Republican Convention will be called to order in Koch's Broadway Hall, at 8 P. M.

The Republican County Convention will meet in the Jamaica Town Hall Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 10 A. M. Besides nominating candidates for county offices, the convention will select seven new members for the County Central Committee, to serve four years each, and fourteen delegates to the Senatorial Convention, which will convene at Jamaica Thursday, Oct. 10, at 10 A. M. The Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Queens County will meet in this city Oct. 9 at 8 P. M.

The Mayoralty fight continues to be the political centre of attraction here. It is no new thing to have lively local campaigns in this city. They have occurred before, but this year the feeling is even more bitter than ever, and on the part of the Jeffersonian Democracy is carried to greater extremes. The Jeffersonians are in desperate straights. They are in control of the City Government, and defeat for them means that several hundred place holders will have to get out.

There is every indication that as soon as the two Democratic factions and the Republicans have made their nominations for Mayor this city will be treated to the liveliest political campaign in its varied history. Preparations are said to be in progress to introduce some novel features in political campaigning, in the way of mass meetings. There are very few public halls in the city capable of holding a crowd, and it is expected that there will be some brisk bidding for their control.

The positions of the several factions within the Jefferson faction is proving a puzzle to the leaders of that wing of the Democracy. Besides Mayor Sanford, who is said to be out of the race, but who in reality has a strong chance for a renomination, there are four aspirants for the honor. Each of them has a considerable following, and in the case of defeat for the nomination the disappointed ones are liable to bolt the Jefferson ticket.

Many reports are being circulated to the effect that serious differences have occured in the Jefferson faction. The City General Committee represents among its members friends of each of the men anxious for the nomination for Mayor, and its meetings have been anything but harmonious. It is intimated that some of the faction may bolt the city convention and put an independent ticket in the field.

WAYNE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

A Proposition to Change Representation Creates a Disturbance.

LYONS, Sept. 29.—The Wayne County Republican Convention was held at the Court House here yesterday. There was a lively contest for the nomination for Superintendent of the Poor between Melvin P. Gates of Ontario, the present Superintendent; J. D. Reeves of Newark, and L. D. Wood of Savannah, but Gates had the backing of the county machine, and received a large majority on the first ballot. There were two candidates for the nomination for Coroner, Dr. C. J. Whittleton of Sodus, and Dr. R. S. Carr of Williamson, but upon the first ballot Carr received the nomination.

Two resolutions were offered to the convention for its consideration, one being to change the time for the selection of the County Committee so that the members might enter upon their duties the first of the year instead of in the middle of a campaign, the other to equalize the representation of the several towns in the county. This latter resolution caused a bitter dissension between the committeemen of the smaller towns. Dr. Sweeting of Savannah made a speech in which he severally scored the Chairman of the County Committee, Col. William Kreutzer, for presenting such a motion, and also Editor Sherwood of The Lyons Republican, who was Secretary of the convention, for an article published in his paper recommending the change. His remarks brought forth much applause.

Col. Kreutzer was chosen Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS

Miss Hellwig's Victory over Miss Atkinson a Surprise.

Miss Hellwig's sensational victory over the champion at the Staten Island Ladies' Club tournament is the topic of conversation in tennis circles just now. The clubmates always do their best when pitted against each other, but this time Miss Atkinson seems to have been caught napping by her heady rival. Miss Hellwig quietly strengthened her volley game, and sprang an unpleasant surprise upon the champion, who simply couldn't lob her away from the net. Miss Atkinson plays so much on the aggressive herself that she was completely at sea when her tactics were turned against her.

Miss Hellwig isn't out of the woods yet by any means, as Miss Moore has played the best game of the trio at Livingstone, and a victory for the Ridgewood girl is looked on as rather probable. Miss Moore and Miss Hellwig will take most of the prizes. The games at Livingstone will last through to-day and Tuesday. Miss Hellwig's victory, curiously enough, was tremendously popular at the Kings County Club, though both players are members there, and the ex-champion had to stand lots of hugging from the more enthusiastic of the lady members on Saturday when she appeared in the tournament on the Kings County courts. Miss Atkinson looked wicked but philosophical. The pair may meet in the club's ladies' handicap singles.

The Kings County Club seems to have an unlimited supply of expert woman players. Besides the champion, ex-champion, and Misses Brahams, Herring, and Cuddy, who are well known outside the club, there are at least half a dozen players of high promise. Miss Johnson, a remarkably hard hitter, would do splendidly if taught to moderate her stroke occasionally. Miss Smith has improved wonderfully during the season, and now gives odds to some of the old-timers. Miss Johnson and the Misses Norton also have the making of strong players.

The intercollegiate tennis contest is not far off. The New-York University will send Edward Fischer, who is a student at the Law School, but he is likely to have no strong partner, as the rest of the university tennis players are away below him in strength. The Columbia players have not yet been selected, but Bob Miles is likely to be one. Harvard will probably be represented by Ware, Whitman, and Scudder, or George Wrenn. Yale ought to have a picnic, with Chace and Foote as representatives. Budlong will represent Brown.

The West Side Tennis Club will make a great attempt to avoid finishing its tournament this Fall, if appearances count. No defaults seem to go, and the players hang around the courts apparently waiting to catch one another out of form. After a week of play, the preliminary rounds in some of the contests are still unfinished. Fischer has been tearing his hair because he could run off only one match of his schedule, but he will console himself by slaughtering the winner of the championship singles.

Bostwick and Crowninshield play the final match in this contest on Tuesday. The challenge round for the cup will be a mere formality, unless Fischer is made to wear a diver's suit, or is tied to a post in the middle of the court. Even then he would do some damage to the challenger. The handicap singles would be a remarkably interesting affair if the matches were run off promptly, as the handicapping seems to be remarkably good, though Van Note and Johnes are said to be "sleepers."

The Lenox Club will spread its tournament over a few more weeks. The final singles is set down for Saturday, when Bryan and Heywood will meet. Savage and Howland play off their unfinished match in the final round of the doubles with Heywood and Thompson on Wednesday. A ladies' singles contest begins Wednesday, and a mixed doubles on Saturday.

Cole and Crawford have a first mortgage on the Fifth Avenue Club's round-robin tournament. They have five straight wins and an average of 48. The Jessups are expected to pull them down, but the pair have played together so much that they are sometimes a match for teams individually superior. They have five points start on the Jessups, a good lead in a forty-eight-point match.

An All-Around Deserter.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Lot Stentz, a native of Wheeling, West Va., was taken to the Columbus Barracks in irons to-day for deserting from the Fourth Artillery a little over a year ago. About the time of his desertion he met a widow with $5,000. They had a good time together until a short time ago, when Stentz deserted the woman in Chicago, after they had spent about $3,000. He came here and enlisted again in the army, on Sept. 21, he having at one time received honorable discharge papers, which he presented at the recruiting office. He was finally recognized as a deserter from the Fourth Artillery and placed under arrest.

Telephone Service.

Metallic Circuits—Long Distance Equipment.

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL RATES

For Stations South of 141st St., N. Y. City.

Local Messages.	Two-Party Line.	Direct Line.
600	$ 75	$ 90
1,000	105	120
1,500	135	150

Only messages sent from the station are counted. For more than 1,500, Direct Lines only are used, and the schedule advances at $5.00 per 100. Any number desired above 600 may be contracted for.

If all contracted for are not sent, rebates are made, so that only those sent (not less than 600, however,) are paid for.

Reduced rates for guaranteed use in one year of 1,500 or more, and 10 per cent. allowance in messages for full year's payment in advance are offered.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.

CHANGES AT MORRIS PARK

Improvements that Racegoers Will Appreciate at the Track.

COACHING GROUND UNDER BIG OAKS

New Paddock and New Arrangements in the Clubhouse — Another Mile Track Within the Outer Course.

The Westchester Racing Association is not merely content with retaining the grounds as it received them at Morris Park, but it has made substantial improvements that cost many thousands of dollars, materially adding, not only to the value of the property, but which will conduce to the enjoyment and convenience of its patrons.

The Westchester Racing Association is going resolutely and confidently onward. It is not waiting to see if it be a financial success before it begins any improvements. It is doing, not promising; acting, not planning.

The new mile track, which sets in cozily within the outer or greater course, has been fully completed, and horses are daily working over it. In addition, the stables have been entirely renovated, and every possible comfort attended to for the horsemen. This much for the merely professional part. It is important in that it induces the best horses and insures high-class racing, but it is in the clubhouse and in the paddock that positive genius for the determination of what ought to be has been displayed.

All will recall the old paddock, the steep incline, the ravine that was little else than an unsightly marsh, and the great amount of ground contained, which made the saddling and the going to the post anything but picturesque. The toilet of some horses was made up in the ill-kept sheds and others all over the ground, while just as they filed out on the main track at bugle call there was a most unsightly stable stand that absolutely robbed the picture of charm that otherwise might have attached to it.

All this has been changed. The stable stand has been torn down, the ravine has been filled in, and the great space leveled off and divided into two almost equal parts. The upper portion is the paddock and the lower a coaching ground that is certainly for beauty without equal in this part of the country. Three hundred men and fifty teams, under the direction of Superintendent Gorman, have been at work upon it, day and night, for more than a month past, and it is now in readiness. It is as perfect in sod as a cricket crease or a tennis lawn ought to be, while immediately below the railing, separating it from the paddock, is an avenue of giant oaks, in the shade of which the coaching parties may have luncheon. It is, in reality, what has often been pictured as a coaching ground, but which it has not heretofore been the good fortune of any race course to maintain.

Under the old management, the place reserved for coaches was below what, in those days, was the betting ring. It was a walk, or rather a crush, through the crowded lawn of nearly a sixteenth of a mile before the ladies of the party could reach the boxes, and, once there, they were shut off from the clubhouse, unless they chose to run the gantlet of the men who were hurriedly passing between the paddock and the stand.

Under the new arrangement the coaches will enter by the clubhouse gate and drive directly to their own inclosure, where they will not only be immediately in touch with the clubhouse, but, should they prefer to remain with their parties on their coaches, they will have a view of the races that will be as good as can be obtained from any part of the clubhouse or from the grand stand. The inclosure has been raised until it is within one foot of the level of the track. Convenient as it will be for those who drive, it will make a picture that will delight every one.

It will popularize the paddock, too. It will afford ladies an opportunity of seeing the horses at close range, a privilege which, at most tracks, they were precluded from enjoying because of the inconvenience of getting to it, and also because the paddock has not been really what it was intended that it should be. Now they may, at Morris Park, either remain with their coaches, and thus have a perfect view of both the preparations of the contestants and the races themselves, or may go into the paddock across the beautiful lawn and admire the horses. The natural beauty of the spot will also attract many who love a spectacle, but to whom, before, the paddock was merely a business mart, where men and boys went about slovenly. The ordinary man felt like a foreigner there. Now it will be a delightful spot, worth entering for the intrinsic value of the scene it will present. The coaching ground is so laid out that, while it is in full view of the grand stand and the clubhouse, it in no part conflicts with a perfect view from either.

In the clubhouse, too, in its conduct and arrangements, many improvements have been made. The inclosure on the grand stand originally designed for the convenience of club members had fallen into disuse. Between it and the clubhouse the way was lengthy and was barred every few feet by guards who insisted on seeing the badges. In consequence, men fought shy of it, and ladies rarely used it. Now these seats have been removed, and in their places have been put thirty boxs. Once in these boxes, there will be no restriction as far as the display of badges is concerned. It has been made really an integral part of the clubhouse. A covered way leads from about the centre of it to the balcony of the clubhouse. This is in addition to the old promenade which is at the crown of the stand, but because of the inconvenience of which it was rarely used. The improvement will be very much appreciated, and will certainly make of this inclosure the really fashionable portion of the grounds. In comparison with it the boxes that stretch along the front of the grand stand will be little more than the choicest of the reserved seats. These are only a few of the more important improvements that will delight the visitor.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Alarum	117	Tom Cromwell	110
Balmaghie	110	Mack Briggs	107
Premier	110	Marsian	107
Outlaw Joe	110	Elmonda	107
Cotton King	110	Heresy	107
Captive	110	Au Revoir	107
St. Lawrence	110	Carib	107
Kamsin	110	Remnant	107

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Flying Dutchman	125	Connoisseur	100
Nanki Pooh	119	Brandywine	102
Lucania	100	Owlet	100
Gotham	100	Bombazette	90

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Applause	108	Melba	104
Wayfarer	108	Shelley Tuttle	103
Nick	107	Chattanooga	102
Iola	107	Prig	102
Wernberg	107	Cuckoo	99
Ameer	107	The Swain	98
Pop Gray	107	Hermanita	93
Key West	104		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Counter Tenor	112	Pepper	100
Beldemere	107	Connoisseur	100
Lamplighter	105	Deerslayer	95
Leonawell	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

Ben Brush	118	Charma	103
Crescendo	118	Carib	103
Margrave	113	La Vienta	103
Salvable	113		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Leonawell	109	Marshall	104
Ed Kearney	108	Arapahoe	102
Beldemere	107	Cass	102
Peacemaker	106	Captain T	102
Discount	104	Sue Kittie	89

NEW MANHATTAN'S REOPENING.

Plans for the Winter—Whist and Bowling to be Features.

Everything is ready for the formal reopening of the New Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse to-night. Painters, decorators, and other artisans have completed the work of rebeautifying the "Cherry Diamond" Palace.

The list of members and their guests who have accepted invitations to attend the reception is long. President Van Cott will deliver a short address of welcome in the club theatre at 8:30 P. M. promptly. Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Hill, Theodore Roosevelt, and perhaps one or two others are also expected to say a few words. Then the vaudeville show in the theatre will begin, and extend until after midnight. This vaudeville show will be a nightly feature thereafter, during the Fall and Winter, without cost to members.

Nearly 200 of the best-known rifle and pistol shots in this part of the country have been invited to attend, including such men as Pierre Lorillard, George W. Bird, T. J. Dolan, Gen. C. F. Robbins, William M. Chase, the artist, and Capt. M. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment. It is probable that shortly a representative team of American shooters will challenge the world under the auspices of the New Manhattan Athletic Club.

The "Cherry Diamond" Bowling Club of fifty members or more will soon complete plans looking to an arrangement of a series of matches to be bowled on the club alleys, and bowling will be one of the features of athletic activity at the New Manhattan Athletic Club this Winter.

A whist club, numbering fifteen to twenty, has just united with the club, and will have a room set aside for its own, separate from the regular cardroom. The committee in charge of this whist section comprises McAndrew Gilhooly, C. K. Klomen, Jules P. Wooten of Washington, D. C.; H. N. Low, Cito Hatch, E. C. Buffinton, and Frank Lawrence. Some of them are members of the team that won the whist championship of the United States in 1892 at the national tournament, and also played in the interclub and intercity match with Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York recently. It is their intention to form a club of skilled players.

The men who comprise the club are known to one another as expert players, and the new members who will be taken in will be selected, as far as possible, from players of recognized skill. It is expected that the strongest and largest whist club in the City of New-York will be the ultimate outcome. It will be for whist and whist alone, and will undoubtedly have a team to compete at the National Whist Congress in Brooklyn next Summer.

FALL TENNIS TOURNEYS.

Results in the Preliminary Games—Doubles at Orange.

The Kings County Tennis Club's Fall handicap tennis tournament began Saturday afternoon at Kingston Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. D. Brown (scratch) beat A. S. Burns, (half thirty and two bisques,) 6—3, 6—4; Stebbins (fifteen) beat Planten, (half thirty and three bisques,) 6—8, 6—0, 6—3.

First Round—Goodrich beat Payne, 6—2, 6—2; Colwell beat Talbot, 6—1, 7—5; Stebbins (fifteen) beat Brown, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—4; Dr. Frazer (owe fifteen) beat Burroughs, (two b

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—La Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rob Roy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—The Crucifix Carver of Ammergau.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	65	61	65
6 A. M.	65	62	65
9 A. M.	67	66	69
12 M.	69	68	73
4 P. M.	74	70	74
6 P. M.	72	68	71
9 P. M.	68	53	63
12 P. M.	66	53	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....67.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....62.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE INDIANA MYSTERY.

Ex-President HARRISON is gradually becoming the source of a legend as complicated, elusive, and many-sided as the most highly developed sun myth. The number of things confidently stated about him is only equaled by the number definitely denied. He himself, as becomes the combined sage and politician that he is, maintains a comparative reserve, which is not without dignity, and which would be completely dignified were it really complete. But from time to time he gives utterance to views, suggestions, predictions that his eager friends and avid foes interpret as bearing upon his intentions for the future or his present occupations, and these suffice to deprive him of the distinction that would be his if he were resolutely silent or frankly communicative. These also serve to give to the little band of politicians who in the past have been intimately connected with him the opportunity to speak in his name, and thus to attract a degree of attention otherwise unattainable for them.

The latest to avail himself of this means of securing a passing notice from the public is Mr. JOHN C. NEW, to whom Mr. HARRISON gave the comfortable place of Consul General to London, which he had earned, as such things go, by the management of the first—and successful—Harrison campaign. On Saturday Mr. NEW "authorized" an interview in Indianapolis. After declaring that Gen. HARRISON does not desire to run again for the Presidency, he adds: "He is in no sense a candidate, and the stories that he has withdrawn in the interest of any one are without foundation. In fact, were his advice solicited, he would select neither REED nor MCKINLEY as the Republican candidate."

This is an illuminating specimen of the politician's revelation which reveals nothing. Mr. HARRISON, according to Mr. NEW, does not desire to run again for the Presidency. No man in the ex-President's situation has ever yet had the courage to say anything else. Nor is he in any sense a "candidate." He cannot well be, since he is not yet nominated. He was "in no sense a candidate" in 1892 until after the convention met, and before that his friends constantly repeated then what Mr. NEW now volunteers to state. But the civil service of the United States was prostituted as it has rarely been before to make Mr. HARRISON "a candidate." It will be noted that he has not "withdrawn in the interest of any one"—a remark which seems to be made for the purpose of introducing the next one: "In fact, were his advice solicited"—coy creature, he could not give it unsolicited—"he would select neither REED nor MCKINLEY as the Republican candidate." When pressed to say whom Mr. HARRISON would favor, Mr. NEW "positively refused."

If we suppose that Mr. HARRISON has actually abandoned any intention of seeking the nomination of his party next year, either because he is convinced that he could not get it or because he doubts whether he could be elected, or—what is not at all impossible—because he does not care for the honor at the price of labor and anxiety he would have to pay to secure it, it becomes interesting to know why he would "select neither REED nor MCKINLEY" as the candidate. We can understand why he should look with apprehension on MCKINLEY's nomination, for he is too shrewd a politician not to see that that gentleman, as the very embodiment of the policy of aggressive protection, would be rejected by the American people. He also knows as well as any one can that Mr. MCKINLEY would ill withstand "the fierce light that beats upon" a candidate, and that, though a very respectable and amiable gentleman, he has visibly been shrinking in public estimation for the last five years. But why does he couple REED with MCKINLEY in his disapproval? Mr. REED is as much of a statesman as the party possesses. He has more ability of more kinds than any other probable candidate. He is of good personal repute. He is a staunchly loyal Republican. If the party could not elect him to the Presidency it is not easy to see whom it could elect. Undoubtedly there is no love lost between Messrs. REED and HARRISON, but the latter would hardly, we hope, let that influence his judgment. Is it possible that the ex-President has reached the conclusion that without his own nomination the party is doomed to defeat?

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

In the bundle of denouncements and arraignments which was produced by the Republican State Convention as a platform there was a passage alluding, somewhat guardedly, to the fact that success at the polls in 1894 imposed responsibility upon the Republicans. It read as follows:

"Last Fall, for the first time in twelve years, the people of the State intrusted the Republican Party with the control of both the Executive and Legislative branches of their Government. The party was charged with the duty of righting great wrongs which had been embodied in law by a discredited Democratic administration of State affairs. That duty has been discharged WITH CARE AND FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS."

That was the official party report upon the manner in which the party that uttered it had regarded its "duty of righting great wrongs." There was no doubt in the public mind in May last that the duty now acknowledged to have been so great had been disregarded. Gov. FLOWER, in his speech to the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, quoted The New-York Tribune's characterization of the last Legislature in this brief sentence:

"It has shown from the beginning a disposition to palter with the people who elected it, and, so far as it could, to deceive and betray them."

Either The Tribune or the Republican State Convention was wrong. A Legislature that constantly manifested "a disposition to palter" cannot be honestly described as having discharged its duty "with care and fidelity to the people's interests." It would not help the Republicans to have the explanation made that when The Tribune uttered its scathing denunciation it believed that the Republicans had earned a scoring and deserved defeat, but that party exigency required a modification of the verdict.

Did The Tribune speak the truth when it accused the Republican Legislature of "a disposition to palter"? If it did, the State Convention, by reporting a party's paltering as "care and fidelity to the people's interests," has an opportunity to right a great wrong perpetrated upon the people now asked to renew their trust in the party that The New-York Tribune a few months ago described as disposed to "deceive and betray them."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The modest, manly, and really affecting little speech made by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE in Edinburgh on Thursday will doubtless go far toward disarming all the personal hostility to him, in or out of the British Army, that had not already been disarmed by his retirement from the chief command. But it leaves the main question of the propriety of putting "royalty" into high posts in the army precisely where it was. When the Duke said that if he had spent the last thirty-nine years twirling his thumbs and smoking cigars in the streets of London, instead of working like a hired man at the Horse Guards, people would not have thought much of him he said what was quite true in the sense in which he meant it; but it was also true in another sense in which it is not to be supposed that he meant it. If he had been a vacuous idler, like most of his royal relatives, people would not have thought much about him, whereas, as the Commander in Chief of the army, they have been compelled to take of him a notice which has generally been antagonistic. Although he is doubtless a far more respectable human being than if he had chosen to do nothing, yet it is conceivable that he may have done a great deal more mischief with his industry and his good intentions.

Now, the British Army does not exist for the purpose of providing dignified employment for royal Dukes, nor even of saving their souls. It exists for the national defense, and a condition of its efficiency is that the ablest soldier it contains shall be its Commander in Chief. Neither the British Army nor the British people are united in an answer to the question who that may be just now. But they are and for thirty-nine years have been fairly united in the belief that, whoever he is, he is not the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. It is no disparagement at all to a man, even to a professional soldier, that he is not fit for the chief command. There is always one most suitable person for this place, if he could only be found. He never is found, except by actual experiment in war. In time of peace conjecture and probability are all that there is to go upon in selecting him. But obviously it will not do to narrow the field of selection to the royal family. The chances that any member of that family will be fit for supreme command are infinitesimal.

It is quite true, as the Duke said, that "when a member of the royal family is found fit for his position, the public ought to be delighted to see him so placed." It all turns on the question of fitness. Would the Duke maintain that his professional services have been such that anybody would have thought of him for the chief command of the army unless he had been the Queen's cousin? Certainly not. What is complained of in the military service of "royal persons" is the high probability, amounting practically to the certainty, that they will be put into places too big for them, places that they cannot take without endangering the efficiency of the army. Really the only practical school for British officers is not in the British islands, but in the outlying parts of the British Empire, especially in India, where there is almost always some fighting going on, and where the efficiency of the troops is in very favorable contrast with what it seems to be at home, for they are always ready for service and always mobilizable. Such a gallant and businesslike feat of arms as the relief of Chitral shows that the whole machine concerned in carrying it to success is in good working order. In view of such a performance and in contrasting it with the dreadful mess the French are making of their expedition in Madagascar, it is clear that we must revise what are with most of us preconceived notions about the comparative efficiency of the two armies, at least out of Europe. That the contrast is not lost upon the French we may infer from the proposition that has found such favor to organize a special "colonial army" for use in their various expeditions for conquest and acquisition.

A "royal person" who had served faithfully in the British Army where it is in the way of seeing real service and taken his chances with other officers might be eligible for a high, if not for the highest, command. But that chance has nothing whatever to do with the project that was undoubtedly entertained of giving the Queen's son the chief command in succession to her cousin. The Duke of CONNAUGHT has no claims whatever except that he is "a royal person." It would be preposterous to compare them with those of the retiring Commander in Chief, for the Duke of CAMBRIDGE led a division in the Crimea without discredit as a commander, and with very conspicuous personal bravery. His own promotion, however, as well as the attempt to promote the Duke of CONNAUGHT to his place, was undoubtedly due to the Queen's obstinate and strict construction of the Duke of WELLINGTON's advice to her, that, whatever she did, she should keep control of the army. She apparently interpreted the advice to mean that she should not let the command go out of the family. But she has been well advised that public opinion would not submit to the promotion, over the heads of officers of experience and capacity, of an officer who was merely "a royal person"; and that the efficiency of the army is a more valuable object to the nation than the bestowal of new honors and emoluments upon a Prince.

A LOYAL CUBAN.

We printed yesterday an interview on Cuban affairs with Señor MONTORO, a leader of the Autonomist or Home Rule Party in the unhappy island. We regret that it should have turned out to be of so unsatisfactory and uninforming a character. Unquestionably, in the opinion of intelligent American observers, a substantial and progressive home rule for Cuba must seem the most promising and humane solution of the problem there presented. Señor MONTORO professes to be an advocate and an active worker for that sort of home rule, which in general terms he defines as of the kind which Canada enjoys. Now, the Dominion of Canada is, in fact, independent of Great Britain in nearly everything but name. It has complete control of its own internal affairs, political, fiscal, commercial, and also of its commercial relations with the rest of the world. It has its own Legislature, its judiciary, its police; it lays and collects its own taxes on foreign trade as on domestic property, and the mother country itself is not exempt from the exercise of this power.

Señor MONTORO is of the opinion that a like policy could be obtained from Spain toward Cuba, and repeats several times that "substantial progress" had been made before the present insurrection broke out. But apart from the abolition of slavery, for the continuance of which Spain had no obvious interested motive, the progress is not defined. Cuba, it is true, has representatives in the Spanish Cortes, but that does not imply home rule, though it may tend remotely to bring it about. Certainly the advance in the last seventeen years, since 1878, when practical measures of reform were promised in the name of Spain by Gen. CAMPOS, has been very slight. It is not easy to see, if Señor MONTORO's rose-colored view of the condition of the island is a just one, what could have brought about the renewed insurrection.

Of this he gives the same contradictory and inadequate description that has already become so familiar to us in the official dispatches and in the statements of the Spanish Minister. It is a small matter. It had but few elements of success in the beginning and is already "morally crushed." It was gotten up in New-York by the late JOSE MARTI, in touch with a few rebellious spirits. It owes its lingering vitality to "the usual contagiousness of such movements in the tropics," &c., &c. Yet by Señor MONTORO's own account there are 10,000 to 15,000 men in arms against Spain. That is an army that could not maintain itself for months without considerable resources, and certainly not as the result of the transient discontent of a small number of worthless people. He says also that Spain already has sent 55,000 men to Cuba, that 25,000 more are on the point of departure, that 30,000 will come in January, and that by the beginning of the dry season at least 100,000 men will have been landed. This takes no account of the Cuban volunteers or the militia.

Curiously enough, the only precise and authentic statements made on the Spanish side relate to the enormous efforts put forth by Spain to crush a rebellion which, if it were really what it is represented, would some months since have died from sheer starvation.

THE ROSEBUD AGENCY TROUBLES.

No hostile demonstrations seem yet to have followed the arrest of HOLLOW-HORN BEAR for his turbulence and threats against Agent WRIGHT, but as the time approaches which the malcontent Indians are alleged to have fixed for burning the agency buildings, doubtless a careful watch will be kept on them.

Ordinarily a reduction of Indian wages for agency work, such as is at the bottom of the present troubles, has two sides to it. As one of the chief hopes of bettering the condition of the red men is to turn them to habits of industry and to self-support from what they can earn by labor, it seems bad policy to discourage them by cutting down those earnings. In the present case it is alleged that the Government is paying three times as much for the hauling of supplies from the railroad station at Valentine as white men could be found to do it for. But this statement is not to be accepted without some proof, as the rate of 50 cents a hundredweight was fixed many years ago and the road is said to be long and hard.

However excessive, too, may have been the pay for hauling, a cut to one-half, which the agent made in the price, could hardly fail to rouse great discontent, if not to create actual hardship. This fact seems to have impressed itself even on the agent, since he has compromised on a reduction to 35 cents, and the excitement is said to have been thereby somewhat dispelled.

Again, HOLLOW-HORN BEAR appears to have an excellent record, extending back nearly twenty years. Col. GUY V. HENRY is quoted as saying that, in view of his services in 1876 and again in 1890, consideration should have been shown him, unless he had committed some grievous fault more than the reports from that region have indicated.

Still, threatening to burn the agency buildings and summoning large bodies of Indians to intimidate the agent must be accounted a grievous fault, and one that deserves arrest. Indians as well as white men must be taught that differences of opinion about wages are not to be settled by attempts to seize or burn the buildings of those who pay the wages. And even as a precautionary measure the arrest of HOLLOW-HORN BEAR is clearly justified. On the other hand, if he is disposed to promise better conduct, his record ought to plead for him against any very severe punishment, as Col. HENRY suggests. At the same time the impolicy of driving Indians away from any honorable industry because white men can underbid them at it will be conceded. Perhaps private interests may be concerned in effecting the reduction at Rosebud, the agency trader's supplies being brought in that way. It would seem that the compromise which has been effected is fair enough to allow the Indians to keep at work even if white men could be found to haul supplies at a little lower price.

WHO SHALL GOVERN JERUSALEM?

In the absence of any definite statement by Lord SALISBURY or Prince LOBANOFF as to their intentions in regard to Turkey, the press of England, Europe, and this country is engaged in marking out the plan which it is supposed will be adopted. In general this plan is very simple. Greece is to have Epirus and the islands in the Aegean; Bulgaria is to have a slice of Macedonia, although Austria is to be allowed a strip through to Salonica; Russia is to be given Armenia, France Syria, and England Egypt, while Tripoli will fall to Italy. As for the Sultan, he is to be relegated to Asia Minor, with Broussa or Konieh as his capital. Constantinople according to some is to be a free city, according to others will be granted for the time being to Bulgaria, and the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, under some sort of international guarantees, are to be free to all nations. These are the main features, and to judge from the general comments, the whole matter might be settled without much difficulty. Yet it is not settled, and, furthermore, there are no signs that it will be settled for some time to come. The fact is that these plans so glibly set forth scarcely touch some of the more difficult and intricate phases of the problem, such as the control of the lines of railway extension from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, Russian communication with the Indian Ocean, the control of the Kurds, a new Arab Caliphate, and the possession of Jerusalem. These are all diplomatic questions of great importance and delicacy, but the one to which for the time being must be given the first place, at least in popular interest, is that last mentioned, the occupancy of Jerusalem.

Ever since the final conquest of the Holy Places by the Turks there has been the keenest strife between the different Christian churches in Europe and Asia for the strongest influence at Jerusalem. One result has been the establishment of communities of monks and priests of the Latin, Greek, and Armenian Churches, as well as of the Copts, Jacobites, and others. These have derived their income chiefly from the throngs of pilgrims, and hence any place or position which might prove attractive to the superstitious peasants has been eagerly sought and often fought for by the rival hierarchies. The contests arising in connection with the Easter ceremonies, which have risen to such a pitch as to require the presence of Turkish troops to keep order in the Holy Sepulchre, have long been a scandal to Christendom and an object of the most supreme contempt to Islam. A modus vivendi has indeed been arranged, and Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians, and others are somewhat held in check, but it is still true that the jealousies and rivalries continue, and are as intense as ever, if less obtrusive. Any advantage gained by one becomes immediately a source of vexation to the others, and it not infrequently is the case that the various embassies at Constantinople and the Courts of Europe find some of their most difficult questions arising from the petty squabbles of priests over some newly discovered relic. It is not generally known that one of the most potent influences which led to the Crimean war, in 1856, was a disturbance in Jerusalem, in which Roman Catholics got the better of Greeks, and Russia felt bound, even against the will of the Czar, to take up the cause of the black clergy and secure what they considered their rights.

So long as the ruling power is alien or non-Christian, these disturbances and grievances can usually be settled. It is, however, scarcely possible for any one of the churches interested to permit a rival to gain the supreme advantage. Armenians, Jacobites, Copts, &c., may be set aside as having really no political power. The contest then would be between the Latins and the Greeks, and practically between France and Russia. Ever since the Druse massacres, in 1860, France has claimed and held a sort of premiership in Syria. Her influence is by far the strongest in all the large cities of the coast, and has been extended inland to Aleppo and Mosul, both centres of Roman Catholic propagandism. Palestine naturally belongs with Syria, and there is no doubt that the Popes have looked forward to a time when French rule would give them the control of the Holy Places. Not less certain is it that Russians, if not the Russian Government, have looked with anxiety upon such a possibility, resolved to prevent it by any means available. Those who know the peculiarly inflammable nature that underlies the apparently stolid Russian fanatic realize the full meaning of this resolve. A gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the situation said recently: "Were the Czar to permit France and the Roman Catholic Church to get control of Jerusalem, his people would tear him from his throne." The bearing of these facts upon the possibility of a general Franco-Russian alliance is very significant. It would not be surprising if Jerusalem became a source of greater difficulty than Constantinople.

What the solution will be it is impossible to more than conjecture. Ardent advocates of the return of the Jews will urge that, but the Russians would rather see the Turk there than the Jew, and besides, notwithstanding the rose-colored reports occasionally sent abroad, there is little doubt that Jewish colonization is a failure. The solution will in all probability simply wait for some accident or coup d'état by some adventurous diplomat. Until it is found, however, the Sultan will continue to occupy Constantinople, for there will be no piecemeal arrangement. It must all come at once.

What, rum sold in Herkimer? And on Sunday, with doors wide open, and all day long? Oh, Warner, Warner, you stay in New-York too much! They need you at home to "maintain" the Sunday law.

Possibly that queer financial arrangement under which Dr. TALMAGE is to become the pastor of a Washington church will work all right in practice, but one more likely to result in future misunderstandings and unpleasantnesses could not easily have been invented. "That you may be free from worldly cares and avocations," the Washingtonians write, "we do not specify any definite sum of money for your recompense, but promise to pay you such sums and at such times as may be mutually satisfactory." The quotation is not quite in full, but is exact. If here is not the basis, wide and deep, on which will be erected a huge church quarrel in the near future, then both Dr. TALMAGE and his would-be parishioners are more than human. Indeed, it is doubtful if angels could do business in such an amazingly unbusinesslike way as that.

One of the Chicago papers devotes a page of its valuable space to the answers of various resident notables to whom was submitted the somewhat difficult conundrum—"Is the world growing better or worse?" Considering that the city is steadily increasing in population, it is really remarkable that any Chicagoan should have thought it worth while to either propound this question or reply to it.

Mr. Neuendorff's Concerts.

The two concerts given by Mr. Neuendorff at Madison Square Garden, of which the second took place last night, did not excite a large amount of popular enthusiasm. This was probably expected by most persons conversant with musical matters in this city. It is a little too early in the season to hope for large audiences anywhere, and the Wagner caldron is certainly not yet boiling. Interest in these two concerts centred largely in the reappearance of Frau Georgine von Januschowsky, who has been singing with success in Vienna and has been engaged by Messrs. Abbey & Grau.

Frau von Januschowsky has long been known as a most earnest and ambitious dramatic singer, although she has been heard here more frequently in operetta than in grand opera. Her earnestness and devotion to her art have carried her to a place which the judicious long ago believed to be her right; but it cannot truthfully be said that she is a singer of large natural equipment, or of uncommon vocal accomplishments. Her voice is perhaps a little more voluminous than it was, but that is a hard matter to judge in a place of such atrocious acoustics as the Madison Square Garden. Her attack is still uncertain, her attempts at ornamental passages uncouth, and her fidelity to the pitch by no means unswerving. What she achieves is the result of serious study and a faith in high ideals. She was heard last evening in Beethoven's "Ah perfido," "Dich, Theure Halle," and the ensuing duet from the second act of "Tannhäuser," and two songs by Liszt.

Mr. Barron Berthald, a tenor, who is to be a member of Mr. Damrosch's company, froze "Dalla sua pace" to death with his icy voice and delivery, and subsequently contributed some painful moments to the "Tannhäuser" excerpts. The orchestra, under Mr. Neuendorff, played the "Leonore" overture, No. 3, the "Don Giovanni" overture, and the "Tannhäuser" overture. After so many overtures peace ought to have been assured, but, alas! there were noise, confusion, and much indelicate twisting of strings in a twenty minutes' wandering of themes from the famous gingerbread opera "Hansel and Gretel," of Humperdinck. No doubt this is a notable work, but the music belongs to the theatre, and is as much astray in a concert room as a calcium light would be.

Antitoxine in Boston City Hospital.

From The Boston Transcript.

The use of antitoxine in the treatment of diphtheria at the City Hospital has reduced the mortality by about one-half. According to a report received by Dr. Durgin of the Board of Health, the treatment of the last 113 completed cases which have occurred there has resulted as follows:

"Twenty-three deaths, ninety recoveries. Of those deaths fifteen entered the hospital with severe sepsis, which would leave but eight deaths out of ninety-eight cases that could reasonably have been expected to be cured, which gives a majority in the whole thirteen cases of 25 per cent., whereas the mortality at the hospital has ordinarily been over 50 per cent."

Dr. Durgin states that with the accumulation of data of which the above is a part, showing the remarkable success of this treatment, there can be but one verdict on the part of the medical profession, and that he, himself, is a strong believer in the use of antitoxine in diphtheria, and also in its immunizing influence on the human subject.

Fallen Coliseum to be Rebuilt.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The work of reconstructing the great Coliseum Building will be begun without delay, the Directors of the company having completed all arrangements and let all contracts. No precaution which can tend to the safety of the building while in course of erection and to its permanent stability will be overlooked. No more rigid system of inspection of material and method of construction has ever been devised. When once the monster building is completed, it will be firm as the rocks. All of the structural iron and steel work, which will comprise the greater part of the building, will be subjected to the several tests. Every bolt, beam, and truss will be subjected to strains greatly in excess of what they will ever have to bear in the building before being put into use. All this iron and steel work has been designed by Carl Binder, civil engineer, whose plans were carefully inspected and fully indorsed by other engineers, who were called into consultation.

JOYS OF THE BOTANIS

Treasures Found at a Field Meetin on Staten Island.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB'S OUTIN

Trees Bright with Autumn Foliage—Wild Flowers and Hedgerows Rich with Brilliant Blossoms and Berries.

There was an invigorating Fall crispne in the air Saturday, and the botanists after their weekly field meeting, returned home laden with Autumn spoils.

There were to be had branches of the brilliant red prinos berries—the American holly—festoons of Virginia creeper, with the purple berries and leaves already turned a rich crimson, and clematis—Virgin's Bower—its delicate, starlike flowers gone long ago, and now replaced by soft masses of fluff composed of little feathery, spiral-like tendrils.

Arlington, S. I., was the place of the meeting, and the representatives of the Torrey Botanical Club and of the botanical department of the Brooklyn Institute gathered at 10:30 o'clock A. M. for the day's ramble in such numbers that to count them all would have been out of the question.

The largest division of the party—a very gay one it was—came from Brooklyn—high school girls out with their teacher, a pretty young Vassar graduate, looking not much older than her pupils. With them the outward and visible sign of the botanist was not very manifest. There were a few presses for immediate work, but the greater part of the paraphernalia of the high school division was carried in big, tempting-looking lunch boxes, eminently suitable for such healthy, rosy-cheeked young damsels.

That was manifestly the unscientific division. On the other side were the older botanists, with big tin botany boxes strapped to their sides.

Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College and the new Botanical Garden Committee, with Mrs. Britton, headed the scientific division—perhaps "Laddie" Britton, the dog, should not be omitted, although he attended under protest from his mistress.

Mr. Henshaw, an English gardener, was another scientific member of the Torrey Club; Mr. Davidson, who has written charmingly of rambles on Staten Island, and other Torreyites and Brooklynites more or less well known were also there.

The high school girls vanished from sight with their lunch boxes at the first wood, to reappear again with hands full of ferns and flowers, while the scientists were rambling by the roadside looking for special treasures.

An old friend, the liquid amber, with its beautiful leaves turned a dark red, was one of the first of these. This is the tree called by the street fakirs "alligator tree," from its peculiar rough bark. Because of its peculiar beauty, it is often transplanted in private and public pleasure grounds.

There was the wild white azalea, with all its blossoms gone, as is usual at this season of the year. "I don't know where it grows more luxuriantly than on this road," South Avenue, Arlington, said Mr. Henshaw. "It makes a very pretty shrub, but a strange thing about it is that it stands transplanting best when it is in full blossom. It doesn't grow prettily, but you forgive that when you see the flowers. It can be pinched, of course, to make it symmetrical."

There was a species of the elm like goldenrod, with its drooping branches, the blossoms now going out of flower; fuzzy tufted cotton grasses, the red swamp milkweed, bearing its green pods, and a special treasure, the closed gentian.

"The Summers are too hot on Staten Island, I think, for the fringed gentian," said Mrs. Britton, "but this other is to be found almost everywhere on the lowlands."

There were pretty clusters of the wild purple aster and its sister, the New-England aster, a more feathery variety, and of a deeper purple.

The pink eupatorium was found in great masses along the sides of the road. It is not a very pretty blossom to the eye of the ordinary observer, for its clusters are not of an attractive shade, but the plant has its distinguishing qualities. It is known as the Joe Pye weed, and is one of the tallest weeds known, growing sometimes twelve feet in height. There is a legend that it was named for Joe Pye, an Indian, who at one time attempted to manufacture a cure for consumption from it, but that story is not authenticated.

The knotweed, with the tiniest of little white bells for flowers, was a pretty specimen. Its popular name comes from the many little joints in the stalk, which can be broken apart easily. The same pretty pink gerardia found in the salt marshes of Rockaway Park was found on Staten Island, and, as was a rather uncommon flower, the turtle head or snake head. The name comes from the shape of the blossom, which is peculiar, and arching stamens are to be seen when the upper part of a mouthlike opening is carefully lifted. It is found in all parts of North America, from Newfoundland to Texas, growing in springy ground.

"It sticks closer than a brother," some one said in picking a stem of polygonum. This is an aristocratically tall little plant, principally stem, and with a few leaves and little pink seed pods. Tear-thumb is the very appropriate local name, for along the main stem are sharp little spikes, which can give some very vicious scratches.

There was a stop almost long enough to be called a camping, while the party leaned on the fence and gazed upon a large tract of ground upon which was growing luxuriantly that very well known weed of the portulaca family, the purslane.

"As mean as pusley," the country folk say in local parlance when comparing an unsatisfactory acquaintance with this, the most uncompromising weed of which they know.

"It has always been said that the purslane was brought to this country from Europe," said Prof. Britton, "but I received a letter from E. Lewis Sturtevant, the agriculturist, the other day, suggesting its having come in with the cultivation of corn by the Aborigines.

"The brilliant variety of the portulaca comes from South America. It is probable that the purslane came from Mexico. It is generally acknowledged now that Indian corn came from there. The purslane is cultivated in Europe for salads."

"The country people here cook it for greens," remarked a Brooklyn miss. "I have eaten it."

"Yes; and the Germans in this country still use it for salads," said her friend.

The little wild native strawberry tomato plant, with its half-developed fruit, which is "good enough to eat when you cannot get anything better," was the next find. The cultivated plant, which is Asiatic, is of very much better quality in every way.

"That is the largest persimmon tree to be found anywhere around here," said Prof. Britton, stopping beside a tall tree, with a trunk over two feet in diameter. "I would give a quarter," he went on, rather facetiously, knowing he was wishing the impossible, "to have that tree in Bronx Park. There are a great many small ones there, but none like this. This is a staminate tree, which bears no fruit."

Along the road were great, black walnut trees, associated with the earliest settlers, arching their branches across the road; wild cherry trees, wild grape vines, bittersweet, its bright berries just breaking open, and a vision in the distance of a magnificent Norway spruce tree of great height and beautiful shape.

A beautiful shrub called the spice bush, from its spicy taste and smell, was found growing along the road. Its yellow blossoms are the first to come in the Spring, and the buds are already growing on the branches. Benzoin oil is taken from the spice bush.

The high school girls had left early in the day to take a shorter route to the place for lunching than that laid out for the rest of the party, and the stop for luncheon made an interesting and necessary break.

The appointed guide for the trip was Arthur Hollick, but it was nearly lunch time when he arrived, as he went on a later train than that which the botanists took. With him was such a pretty boy, at least, so all thought, in knickerbockers, cap, and red sweater. But there was an apparent metamorphosis when the two joined the party, for the boy wasn't a boy at all, but a sweet-faced little maiden of a dozen years, wearing her golf suit. It was Mr. Hollick's little daughter, with her botanical box slung over her shoulder, out for an afternoon's tramp with her father.

One of the last roads the party explored was the oldest on Staten Island, Snake Hill, Butcherville Road, Watch Oak Road—it is known by any of a various collection of names, and is charming under any of them. It was here that the party began to band,

LAST HOURS OF PASTEUR

Scene in the Death Chamber of the Great Scientist.

HIS LAST WORD TO MME. PASTEUR

The French Government Desires to Inclose the Body in the Pantheon with National Obsequies.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The following information concerning the closing hours of Prof. Pasteur's life has been obtained by the correspondent of The United Press, who has just returned from Villeneuve:

Prof. Pasteur's condition became seriously worse on the evening of Friday last. Albuminuria was observed, the heart became very weak, and painful and violent spasms became frequent. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Prof. Pasteur's wife asked him whether he suffered much pain. The dying man faintly whispered, "Yes." This was the last word that he uttered. Afterward he was most of the time unconscious.

When it was seen that the end was near, Prof. Pasteur's son, who was staying at San Sebastian, was summoned, but he did not arrive in time to see his father alive. Mme. Pasteur, a few near relatives, Dr. Roux, and others engaged in the Pasteur Institute were present at the deathbed. After his death, Mme. Pasteur closed her husband's eyes, and placed a crucifix in his hands.

At L'Etang Park, in a room on the first floor of a ramshackle building, above stables where a hundred horses are kept for use in connection with the preparation of diphtheria serum, lie the remains of the great chemist. The chamber has a low ceiling, and the walls are covered with cheap green paper. A small carpet is spread on the deal floor. There are two wicker-seated chairs and an armchair. The body lies on a simple, curtainless wooden bedstead. On a plain table stands a two branched candlestick in which are lighted candles. Close by, in a cupboard placed between two windows, are the books that M. Pasteur used to take to Villeneuve from Paris whenever he paid a visit there.

The unpretentious character of the surroundings seems to throw into relief the reposeful features and strong, benevolent face of the dead man. The hands are clasped on the crucifix which Mme. Pasteur placed in them when her husband died. On the white coverlet are arrayed many of the orders and other decorations which were conferred upon M. Pasteur during his lifetime. The members of the family watch mourning by the bedside.

The body of M. Pasteur will probably be embalmed to-night. The public will be admitted to view the remains to-morrow.

While The United Press correspondent was in the death chamber, M. Poincare, French Minister of Public Instruction, arrived. His mission was to request the family to allow the Government to give the dead scientist national obsequies, and to inter the body in the Panthéon. M. Valery, the husband of M. Pasteur's daughter, on behalf of the family, deferred an acceptance of these offers until M. Octave Gerard, M. Pasteur's executor and colleague in the Academy, reads the will of the dead man to the assembled family to-night. Nevertheless, it is already settled that the body will be exposed in the library of the Pasteur Institute. It is understood that the family desire to have the interment in the garden of the Pasteur Institute, and will request the Government that this be done.

It is expected that the funeral will take place on Tuesday next, but as yet the day has not been fixed.

A stream of visitors to-day signed the register at Villeneuve. Among them were many eminent men of science, Academicians, and Socitétaires.

The little telegraph office at Garches, which is close to Villeneuve, was kept busy the whole day receiving telegrams of condolence that were sent to Mme. Pasteur. President Faure, M. Honataux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs; the King of the Belgians, who is visiting in Paris; M. Saussier, Military Governor of Paris; Dr. Lepine, and the Paris Students' Association were among the first to send messages to the widow.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Paris to a news agency says that it has been decided to inter the body of M. Pasteur in the garden of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, in accordance with the wishes of his family. After a service in Nôtre Dame Cathedral the body will be placed temporarily in a vault at Montmartre.

TO ERECT A COTTON MILL IN CHINA.

The United States Should Dominate the Commerce of Asiatic Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Consul General Jernigan, stationed at Shanghai, reports to the Department of State that a cotton mill under British management will soon be erected at Shanghai. The erection of the mill was made possible by the treaty of peace between China and Japan. The announcement of the prospectus for the first cotton mill was greeted with applause when announced in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. The prospects of the new company are bright, and since its formation three large cotton mills are contemplated, the largest of which will be under the management of a well-known American firm.

Mr. Jernigan says: "It is believed that China has in contemplation a banking system, organized after Western systems, taking from each such parts as can be more readily utilized. There are now many banks in China, and circular letters of credit through the empire can be easily obtained, and the system of remittance by draft is about as complete as in any other country. The currency of the country is inconvenient in making purchases of much value, and coins of more intrinsic value are needed. In connection with the currency subject, Mr. Jernigan urges the establishment of an American bank at Shanghai. At present the trade between the United States and China is through the medium of exchange negotiated through British banks in China. The institution's profits on exchange could be made as well by an American bank. In conclusion, the report says:

"In the value of manufactured products and banking power, the United States has no superior and no equal in the world. In 1893 the manufactured products of Great Britain were valued at $4,200,000,000, and those of the United States at $8,100,000,000, which, compared with the industrial statistics of European nations, disclose the fact that the joint German and French manufactured products will not much more than make up the difference between the value of American and British products.

"With such a balance sheet placed by the side of the three principal manufacturing countries of Europe, why should Americans fear competition and why should they not dominate the commerce of Asian lands and seas?

"The supremacy of the United States in banking power is no less marked. The total banking power of the world is estimated at $20,000,000,000. Of this, North America, mainly the United States, controls $6,000,000,000, while all Europe, including United Britain, controls the balance, showing that the United States holds about half as much of the world's banking power as all Europe combined, and greatly more than any single country in Europe or the world. The country, then, which controls the world's finance should hold the mastery of the world's commerce and the chief share of the world's wealth. This is the problem which the business men of the United States should solve, and by well-directed efforts, in their favor."

PRISONERS GOING TO EUROPE.

Two Mass Meetings in Sympathy with Cuba to be Held in Chicago.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that a committee of the Autonomist Party visited Captain General Martinez Campos and presented a petition for the release of a number of prisoners who were brought recently to Santiago. The Captain General refused to free the prisoners, who will start for Europe to-morrow.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29.—An agent of the Cuban revolutionists in Catawba County attempting to enlist a company of men to go to Cuba. He has offered a commission as a Lieutenant and makes other liberal propositions. Not one man has been found who will enlist. Efforts made at other points in North Carolina to secure recruits have likewise failed, though there is general sympathy for the Cubans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—All arrangements have been completed for the meeting of Cuban sympathizers to be held in Central Music Hall Monday night. The programme includes addresses from leading citizens of Chicago, who are interested in the struggle for independence now in progress just south of Florida. So great have been the manifestations of interest and sympathy that the committee has rented Association Hall, as well as Central Music Hall, and two meetings will be held. Among the speakers who will address the assemblages are the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, W. J. Hynes, George E. Adams, Dr. P. S. Henson, Thomas B. Bryan, and George R. Peck.

Gonzales De Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, and O. A. Zayas of New-York, arrived in Chicago last night as the invited guests of the Cuban Revolutionary Club. It is not unlikely that they will address to-morrow night's meetings. Their visit to Chicago at a time when the American sympathizers were to hold a mass meeting is merely a coincidence, they claim. They come in the interest of the revolution in Cuba, their prime object being to look after the question of finance, arms, and ammunition for the aid of their countrymen in Cuba. Said Gonzales De Quesada this evening:

"Our organization—the Cuban Revolutionary Party—is composed of 200 clubs in this country, Mexico, and South America. The organization was formed three years ago of the disintegrated element of the old Cuban war veterans. We have done a great work, and in February last the revolution in Cuba was launched. We have had to overcome human selfishness. I never saw anything like it. We have to fight an army of self-seekers and beggars, well-wishers, and all that. Somehow the story has got out that there is a vast amount of money behind this movement; that we all have money to throw away, and are not too wise in spending it, and from house to house, day to day, we have to fight off tramps.

"Let me tell you an incident. I have just received a letter from Cuba. We have an army of between 35,000 and 40,000 men, of which 20,000 are well armed, but the rest are poorly armed, and there is need of ammunition. What they need and desire is recognition from the United States. Why, the Spanish tell the ignorant down there that they will finish up whipping the Cubans, and then will cross over into this country, and whip the United States. You see it is only a ten-hour trip across from Florida, and the influence of the United States, through the press, commercially, and by reason of the fact that many Cuban families have sent their sons to American colleges to be educated, has brought about this revolution.

"We have already set up a republic, and have elected Gen. Bartolemo Masso President. I have no official notification of this, but I am reliably informed that such is the case."

BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

The American Commission Started for the Scene of the Outrages.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Pekin to a local news agency says that the British Government has addressed an ultimatum to China, demanding that the Pekin Government issue, within two weeks, a proclamation degrading the Viceroy of Aze-Chuen; otherwise the British Admiral in Chinese waters will take action.

The same dispatch says that an American commission, consisting of the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, the naval officer, and the interpreter of the United States Legation, is about to start overland for the scene of the outrages.

The Viceroy, the dispatch says, has signified his intention of paying the French indemnity of 940,000 taels.

A Conspiracy Against Ito.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that the report that an attempt had been made upon the life of Marquis Ito, Prime Minister of Japan, was erroneous. No attempt was actually made, but the police discovered a conspiracy to murder the Prime Minister on the night of Sept. 27. Documents were found which implicated in the plot the man whose arrest was mentioned yesterday.

Faure May Not Go to Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency, saying that the reports published by French newspapers concerning President Faure's alleged intention to visit Russia are based upon pure conjecture. No communications have passed, nor has any agreement been effected in regard to the matter.

Honoring an Italian Patriot.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Six hundred delegates from various republican societies, with flags and bands of music, marched to the Capitol this evening to do honor to the memory of the Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini. Signor Taroni, the Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an oration.

A Monument to Carnot.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The monument to the late President Carnot at Fontainebleau was inaugurated to-day. President Faure attended the ceremony. Afterward, M. Carnot's three sons and his son-in-law lunched with the President. The widow of M. Carnot was not present.

Reception by the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Pope held a brilliant reception to-day as an offset to the national fêtes. There was a very large attendance.

New Governor of Queensland.

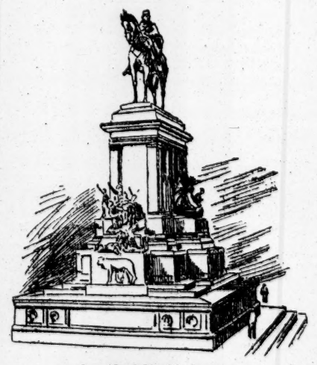
LONDON, Sept. 29.—Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

ROME'S GREAT GARIBALDI STATUE

Gallori's Work Assures to Him a Place Among the Best Sculptors of Our Time—Its Description.

The equestrian statue of Garibaldi was unveiled Sept. 20, in celebration of the taking of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel twenty-five years ago.

The statue is 21 feet in height, and it stands on the highest hill of the city, the Mons Janiculus, on the right bank of the Tiber, opposite the Capitoline and the Aventine.



Garibaldi Monument.

The horse lifts up its head in a natural, lifelike attitude. The rider wears his traditional "puncho" and cap, and has a meditative air. His glance falls on the Vatican. The monument is grand by its proportions and by the conception of the artist. The latter is a Tuscan whose work until 1884, when his model was accepted in competition, was unknown. His name is Gallori and his monument assures to him a rank among the great sculptors of our time.

A QUESTION OF CONTRACT LABOR

Officers of a German Steamer Charged with Coaching Immigrants.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from Immigration Commissioner Senner, in reply to a complaint that had been made at the instance of Delegate Bausch of the Woodcarvers. Bausch claimed that the contract labor laws were violated, a German steamer having brought a lot of immigrants, but before they landed the Assistant Steward of the vessel told them that they would be asked certain questions by the immigration authorities, and coached them as to how they should reply. This, Bausch claimed, was a design to evade the contract labor law.

Dr. Senner, in his letter, said that he was not only willing but anxious to cooperate with the Central Labor Union in enforcing the contract labor law, but he required more details. Bausch said that he would give Commissioner Senner all the proofs necessary, and so the meeting decided to leave the matter to him.

M. DE WITTE IN BERLIN

His Prolonged Stay Gives Rise to a Political Rumor.

IT CONCERNS THE LOAN TO CHINA

The Russian Denies the Story—Says He Is in Germany to Consult a Physician—A Domestic View of the Empress.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The prolonged stay in Berlin of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, simultaneously with the visit to the German capital of an agent of the Bank of St. Petersburg, has given the appearance of truth to reports that Russia is endeavoring to induce Germany to participate in her politico-financial projects in China. M. de Witte, however, has positively denied that his visit has anything to do with finance, but there are many who still believe that this asseveration is merely a diplomatic figure of speech. To one interviewer M. de Witte said he had been spending a short season in Switzerland for the benefit of his health, and was on his way home with his family.

His stay in Berlin was merely in gratification of his desire to consult eminent German physicians. He had, he said, no intention of seeing any politicians or financiers while here. The fact that he had accorded interviews to several bankers since his arrival here, he explained, was due to his interest in the formation of a large electrical company in Berlin, in which he hoped that the Disconto Gesellschaft and other German bankers would become interested. M. de Witte said he had told the bankers with whom he had had interviews that if any further arrangements in connection with Russo-Chinese finances were required, they would be conducted through French bankers exclusively, and not through German houses.

The Cologne Gazette, apropos of the reports that several Berlin bankers had been sounding Minister de Witte on the question of their taking a share in a new Russian State loan, warns them to keep aloof from all financial projects in which M. de Witte is concerned, and, pursuing the subject, reminds them that since he had obtained control of the finances of Russia the debt of that empire had been increased by three and a half milliards of francs. "If Russia herself or any Russian enterprise wants any more money," says The Gazette, "let the French lend it to them."

Last Friday's newspapers circulated the story that M. de Witte had broken off negotiations in connection with his project for the formation of an electrical company, and had suddenly left Berlin. This story has been exploded, however, as M. de Witte is still here. It had its origin in the departure of the agent of the Bank of St. Petersburg, who, by the way, lived in the same hotel with M. de Witte while here.

The projected visit to Berlin of the King of the Belgians, which, it was surmised, had relation to affairs in the Congo State, has been either indefinitely delayed or finally abandoned, no one seems to know which. It is understood from current gossip, however, that the Emperor has a strong dislike to personal negotiations on the subject, and caused King Leopold to be informed that the negotiations must be conducted through diplomatic channels.

Despite the complaints made by the Chambers of Commerce at Kiel and Stettin, as well as by others, the Government has declined to reduce the tolls of the Baltic-North Sea Canal. The protest formulated by the Stettin Chamber of Commerce calls attention to the fact that during the month of August only 718 vessels passed through the canal, and this at the old rates. The new rate, which increases the tolls by 25 per cent., will go into effect Tuesday. As the system of lighting the banks of the canal by electricity is very defective, vessels venturing through the canal are likely to be stopped during many of the long Winter nights, and it is certain that this prospect will still further and to a great extent lessen the traffic.

A notable incident in connection with the lighting of the canal occurred a few days ago. A pole carrying a wire charged with the full power of the plant fell, and two workmen passing along the bank in the darkness came into contact with it. One of the men dropped dead upon the fallen wire and the other was thrown backward, insensible. They were found by other workmen, who tried to remove the dead body from the wire, but they were forced to desist by the strong shocks they received, and the body remained where it was until the current was turned off, some time afterward.

A lady connected with the entourage of the Empress has given some very interesting details of the daily life and opinions of the Kaiserin. The imperial lady, it seems, is by no means an admirer of the "emancipated woman," and holds that matrimony is woman's natural destiny. Nevertheless, in several cases her Majesty has advised ladies under exceptional circumstances to adopt a profession instead of contracting matrimonial ties, and has lent her personal assistance to carry out her advice.

The Empress gives strict personal attention to the regulations of her household, and often pays visits of inspection to the kitchen, which is as simple in its appointments as that of the household of a well-to-do burgher.

The Emperor is inflexibly hard, and sometimes very harsh in his treatment of the young Princes, and in these cases the Empress smooths over their sorrows in true motherly fashion. If the tutors of the youngsters find them inattentive to their studies she takes their teaching in hand for an hour or so, and if they become unruly does not shrink from using the cane upon their princely backs. The Crown Prince, however, is excepted from this treatment, as he is now of an age which places him beyond this jurisdiction.

The Princes are great stamp collectors, and spend a good deal of their spare time in arranging their collections. The Empress, in supplying a new stamp or observing that they have come into possession of one of a kind they have never had, plies them with questions in regard to the geographical location and chief characteristics of the country from which it came. Her Majesty is kind to her domestics, but forbids them to accept any presents from guests or others under the penalty of dismissal, and upon all sides are evidences that she has thoroughly won the affection of her employes.

A sensational trial, which has attracted widespread attention, has just been closed at Darmstadt, with the result that an impostor has been sentenced to two months and a half in prison, and a titled lady is under arrest for perjury. The impostor is Adalbert Tomba, who masqueraded under the name of Count von Nesselrode. Tomba is the son of a sailor at Buda-Pesth. He became a student in the Heidelberg University, and after leaving college obtained a situation as private tutor in the family of Count Waldeck, a wealthy landowner having estates in Germany and Hungary. Tomba was sent to Count Waldeck's estate in Hungary. A person styled Count George von Nesselrode arrived some time afterward at the Waldeck estate and Schloss at Kurnbach, in the Duchy of Hesse, where he was received as a guest by the Countess Waldeck, who, with her grown-up daughters, had left Count Waldeck in Hungary.

Nesselrode, for a number of months, posed as a friend of the family, and was regarded by the domestics as the master of the house. The inhabitants of Kurnbach, however, were scandalized by the supposed immoral relations existing between Nesselrode and the Countess, and began hooting them whenever they were seen together in public. Finally, the popular indignation became so great that as they were driving out together one day a large crowd collected, and, after spotting the pair and pelting them with missiles, drove them through the town and inside the castle gates. After getting safely within the gates, Nesselrode drew a revolver and fired it over the heads of the mob. The police were called, but Nesselrode had vanished. He was caught later, however, and locked up in the town jail. When he was arraigned before the police authorities the next day he persisted in his declaration that he was really the Count von Nesselrode, and Countess Waldeck, under oath, maintained that he was a genuine Count, of the name he had given.

Even before the Court, when absolute evidence of the man's identity as Tomba had been produced, the Countess stoutly declared upon the witness stand that she had not recognized the Count as the former tutor, Tomba, but had honestly believed him to be the Count von Nesselrode, which she still believed. Tomba was sentenced to six weeks in prison for firing his revolver, and an additional sentence of a month's imprisonment was pronounced upon him for using a false name. The Ccuntess was arrested at the conclusion of the trial, and is now in jail awaiting trial upon the charge of perjury, which is already pretty well proved by her own testimony.

The celebrated explorer, Carl Peters, presided at a meeting held in the old Reichstag building last evening, with the object of creating a German union for the fostering of sports, outdoor play, and gymnastics. An Executive Committee was formed, including Carl Peters, Count Oppersdorf, and Dr. Gebhard, to carry out the aims of the meeting.

Joseph Dierl, alias Roland, formerly a tinsmith and later an actor, who has recently been signing articles in the capacity of responsible editor of the Socialist organ, the Vorwaerts, has been arrested on the charge of lèse majesté, his offence having consisted in the publication of the comments of the Vorwaerts upon the speech delivered by the Emperor to the Guards upon the occasion of the Sedan fêtes. It is altogether probable that Dierl never wrote a line that appeared in the Vorwaerts, and is in jail merely as a dummy for the real writer of the objectionable articles.

The Kreuz Zeitung, commenting upon the reported movement originated by Washington politicians for the payment of export premiums, says: "If such premiums should be voted in any form, the act will force the adoption of measures of reprisal in Germany and other European States."

The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses the opinion that the proposals for export premiums are a natural pendant to the present agrarian agitation in Germany.

A great Court hunt has been arranged to take place at Grunewald Nov. 4. The King of Saxony and the other German Princes have been invited by the Emperor to take part.

The Empress has gone to Grunhola, in Silesia, to pay a visit to her sister, Princess Caroline Mathilde, the wife of Prince Frederick Ferdinand of the Glucksburg branch of the House of Holstein.

The rumors that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, has been sent away on leave of absence for a year because of a serious quarrel with the Kaiser, is discredited in Court circles. It is asserted by persons in a position to know, that it had long been arranged that Prince Henry should go on a protracted tour after the naval manoeuvres at Kiel, and that this fact is the only foundation for the current rumors.

The well-known danseuse, Otero, is drawing crowds of admirers to the Winter Garden Theatre to witness her performances.

Heydrich's operatic drama, "Amen," is being presented at the Stadt Theatre, in Cologne, with notable success.

CHONG'S WESTCHESTER LABORATORY

He Says He "Makee Medicee," but Others Call It Whisky.

Chong Eyow, an intelligent Chinaman of about forty years of age, was arrested Saturday by a policeman of the Thirty-eighth Precinct, charged with violating the internal revenue laws. He lives on Main Street, Westchester, and is regarded as a shrewd, though retiring man. He was accustomed to maintain great secrecy concerning the contents of his rooms.

The police suspected that Chong was engaged in the illicit whisky business, and when the Chinaman was arrested, a number of barrels of alleged whisky were found in a rear room, which strongly resembled a miniature distillery. The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday. The complaint alleges that he was arrested on suspicion of violating the revenue laws, in having an illicit whisky still.

When Chong appeared in court he said: "Your Honor, I no makee whisk. I makee medicee."

This did not impress Magistrate Simms as a sufficient defense, so Chong was remanded pending the action of the United States Commissioner.

THE WHITE PLAINS RAILROAD WAR

Defeat of ex-Police Commissioner McLean Frees the Trolley Line.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The first car will be run to-morrow over the Elmsford and White Plains Electric Railroad. The injunction issued to ex-Police Commissioner McLean of New-York restraining the railroad company from stringing its wires in front of his premises was dissolved by Justice Cullen, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and in consequence a large force of men was at work to-day completing the roadbed and the circuit of the wires.

The company will run its cars from the Harlem Railroad to Elmsford, on the New-York and Northern Railroad. At present the trolley line will not cross the Harlem Railroad track owing to the fight between the railroad and the trolley companies.

It was the intention of the trolley company to extend its tracks over those of the Harlem last night, and 150 men were in readiness for that purpose. The Harlem Railroad officials heard of their intention and had two engines stationed at each end of the crossing, besides fifty men on hand with picks and shovels. The trolley men made no attempt to work.

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. E. GWYNNE

High Mass Will Be Read at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The funeral services of Maggie Gertrude, wife of Abram E. Gwynne, who died on Thursday last at her residence, 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, will be held this morning, with high mass, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sister of Mr. Gwynne, telegraphed yesterday from Shelbourne, Vt., that she would attend the services. Mr. Gwynne, who is a Southerner and a member of the firm of Gwynne Brothers, 50 Broadway, first met his late wife, a Miss Murphy, at Rockaway Beach several years ago, and was much struck with her beauty. An introduction followed, and the acquaintance thus commenced ripened into an intimate friendship, which resulted in his making her his wife. They were married at Rockaway, where they first met, by the Rev. Father Horn. Miss Murphy was a first cousin of the Rev. Father Murphy of the Roman Catholic Church.

POCANTICO HILLS CATHOLIC CHURCH

Dedicated by Archbishop Corrigan, Who Congratulates Its Pastor.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Archbishop Corrigan to-day dedicated the Church of the Divine Magdalen, at Pocantico Hills. He was assisted in the mass this morning by Father Coyle, as deacon, and Father Brady as sub-deacon. The Rev. Henry Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, New-York, preached the sermon.

Archbishop Corrigan congratulated Father Sheehan, the pastor of the church, for his work in erecting the church.

Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Creedon of Sing Sing, Evers of Tarrytown, and Kinkeal of Peekskill; Carl Schurz, J. M. Ledwith, H. James Butler, and Rufus W. Weeks.

After the ceremony, Archbishop Corrigan went to Irvington, where he confirmed a class in the Catholic church there.

Big Wind at New-Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—A forty-mile gale prevailed here this afternoon, accompanied by an exceedingly heavy rain. Trees in the western part of the city were blown down and some fences were destroyed.

Over in Branford it is reported that much damage was done by the wind to fruit trees. The harbor is full of shipping, windbound.

It Is Easy to Assert

Fine Furniture at low prices. Call GEO. C. FLINT COMPANY, 45 West 23d St., have been doing, as well as saying, this for so long, they have the bulk of the trade.—Adv.

ATHLETE BRADLEY'S JOKE

Wrote to Friends in England of Wild Animals at Morris Heights.

POISONOUS SNAKES BOTHERED HIM

His Letter Taken in Good Part Here and Much Amusement Caused by It at the New-York Athletic Club.

The extract from a letter said to have been written home by Charles A. Bradley, the 100-yard sprinter of the London Athletic Club, on the eve of the games, which was published in the cable dispatches from London yesterday, caused considerable amusement at the New-York Athletic Club and wherever else the result of the international games was discussed.

The extract was as follows:

The heat in New-York is awful. It takes all the running out of you. Nearly all of us are choleraic. I do not think we have a chance of winning. Morris Heights is alive with insects, ants, large crickets, ferrets, skunks, and poisonous snakes. I killed one the other night. There are weasels, squirrels, and every variety of crawling and climbing insects and animals. At night you must be careful where you put your feet.

Mr. Bradley, after writing this, is reported to have continued that the town house of the New-York Athletic Club was five times as large as the largest clubhouse in London.

B. C. Williams of the New-York Athletic Club said last evening, when his attention was called to Mr. Bradley's letter: "Well, now, that's not so bad. Ferrets, skunks, and poisonous snakes at Morris Heights, eh? Mr. Bradley, I guess, just intended that letter for the folks at home. I don't think he expected it to be cabled back here. I am sure I did not hear him complain of being annoyed by insects or of being ill. He said to me, in fact, on the morning of the games, that he never felt fitter in his life. Bradley is a splendid fellow. We are going to have him and the other London Athletic Club men to dine at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse to-morrow night."

No one was inclined to question that Mr. Bradley wrote just in fun about the insects and animals at Morris Heights. Some wondered why he did not put in larger game while he was about it. London people might have wondered more, and perhaps have protested that the races were unfair if he had mentioned the trouble bears made by pursuing the athletes when they were practicing, and the bad condition of the track owing to the constant invasion of herds of buffalo that tore up the dirt with their hoofs and horns. Still, Mr. Bradley did say there was every kind of climbing insects and animals, and this would include bears, together with a whole menagerie of terrible beasts, and no end of insects, since so many are in the habit of climbing.

The citizens of Morris Heights were the only ones who objected to the joke. They are very proud of their handsome homes and well-kept grounds, and they think there is no place in New-York quite so good as Morris Heights. They did not fancy having Londoners picturing Morris Heights—really the seat of many handsome villas—as a sort of wilderness infested with monstrous crickets that sang loud enough to be heard for miles, and by ferrets, by bloodthirsty animals, skunks, and poisonous snakes.

"Mr. Bradley is a real good fellow, you know, and all that," a resident of Morris Heights said yesterday, "and he was just having a little fun with the folks at home, who, perhaps, think it is a howling wilderness all about New-York. They will believe all he says. What an Englishman says about this country at home goes. I have many friends in London, and when I am going there this Fall, they will have no end of questions to ask about the skunks and snakes, and, in spite of all I can say, they won't wish to come over here to make me a visit for fear of being bitten, or meeting skunks.

"Skunks at Morris Heights, indeed! I have not seen or smelled, either, for that matter, a skunk for years. There are a few crickets that chirp at night. But there could not be fewer snakes if St. Patrick himself had been here with his shillalah. I don't know how a weasel looks. I think Mr. Bradley must have read a book on the wild West before leaving home that fired his imagination. I have not heard of any trace of cholera about here, either."

Other residents of Mount Morris felt much the same way. They thought every one here would understand Mr. Bradley's remarks, but that Londoners would take them seriously and really think that the London Athletic Club had lost sleep and strength combating with wild beasts and worrying about snake bites. They feared, too, that Morris Heights would suffer in reputation abroad, and on that account, more than anything else, they found fault with Mr. Bradley's little joke.

SOCIALISTS BEING TRIED FOR TREASON

Knights of Labor Working for Master Workman Sovereign.

The members of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who arrived in this city Saturday evening, spent all the afternoon and evening yesterday in trying the Excelsior Labor Club, known also as Local Assembly No. 1,563, one of the locals of District Assembly No. 49.

The Excelsior Labor Club is also affiliated with the Central Labor Federation, which refused to indorse a boycott on pool beer that was imposed by District Assembly No. 49. And because the Excelsior Labor Club did not protest against the refusal of the federation to boycott, charges were made against it to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

The real fight of the Knights, however, is said to be against Daniel De Leon, a member of the Excelsior Labor Club, who was recently elected as one of the delegates from No. 49 to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor that will meet in Washington in November. De Leon is a Socialist, and General Master Workman Sovereign, who wants to be re-elected to the office that he now holds in the order, has incurred the anger of the Socialists, who charge him with being the tool of the silverites, and with trying to hamboozle the Knights of Labor to support the Populists and silver men.

De Leon is one of the bitterest Socialists, and it is said that Sovereign knows if De Leon gets into the General Assembly he will do all in his power to defeat his re-election. Should Local Assembly No. 1,563 be suspended for some cause or other, Daniel De Leon would lose his seat in the General Assembly. So the Socialists say that this trial of the Excelsior Labor Club or Local Assembly No. 1,563, which could have been held long ago, was not held until after De Leon was elected as a delegate to the General Assembly.

The trial was held at 8 Union Square, and lasted until a late hour in the evening. The result will be given out to-day.

FELL FROM A SIXTY-FOOT CLIFF

Paul Martin of New-York Broke His Left Arm and Two Ribs.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 29.—Paul Martin, thirty-seven years old, of 107 Sullivan Street, New-York, was found in the Pennsylvania cut at Baldwin Avenue at 5 o'clock this morning. His left arm and two ribs were broken.

He said he had fallen from the cliff at the end of the bridge. The cut at this point is sixty feet deep.

Martin could not tell how he came to be upon the cliff at 5 o'clock in the morning. He was taken to the City Hospital.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Duke of Marlborough is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda is at the Westminster.

—George J. Gould and E. Ellery Anderson are at the Waldorf.

—Lewis Baker, United States Minister to Nicaragua, is at the Astor.

—Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Anthony Pollok of Washington and F. Cope Whitehouse are at the Brevoort.

—Francis Day Holbrook of Chicago and C. L. Lewis of Boston are at the Empire.

—W. G. Veazey of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is at the Park Avenue.

—Major Helpman of the British Army and Samuel Cabot of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Gen. James McBride of Philadelphia and G. J. Washington of Nashville are at the Marlborough.

—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., and ex-Congressman Walter Graham of Texas are at the Gilsey.

—Count and Countess Nasalli of Italy, George K. Nash of Columbus, Ohio, Gordon Shillito, and Oliver H. P. Belmont are at the Plaza.

A GREAT STORM ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Much Damage Done, and Steamers Obliged to Remain in Port on Account of the Heavy Wind on the Water.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 29.—The storm which has raged here since Saturday morning has as yet abated but little. No steamers have left here since Friday night, and much fruit is now lying on the docks awaiting transportation.

The steamer Puritan, probably to make a record, left Chicago this morning in the face of a gale, arriving three miles off this port at 11 o'clock. She was rolling and pounding very badly, and could only be seen a portion of the time. The waves were rolling over the piers and she could not enter, and started off on the Milwaukee route.

Two schooners were reported this afternoon as being ashore between here and South Haven, but the report cannot yet be confirmed. The wind has whipped the remaining fruit off the trees, blown several small houses down, and torn shade trees up by the roots, besides damaging telegraphic communication.

Early this morning a freight train on the Chicago and West Michigan Railway was stuck in the sand that had been blown on the track during the night. Gangs of shovelers were put to work and cleared it after several hours. An excursion train from Grand Rapids was delayed by the engine being damaged in its efforts to pull through the sand obstruction along the tracks.

Reports from Muskegon say that one of the worst lake gales has been raging there for twenty-four hours and waves have rolled higher than for many years, submerging wharves and doing considerable damage. The steamers of the Goodrich Line did not leave port last night owing to the roughness of the lake. To-day the lake has been in an angry mood, and no small craft could weather the sea. Several boats are sheltered here waiting for the lake to calm down.

At Holland, a fifty-mile an hour northwester raged last night. The sea is rolling over the piers. The Holland-Chicago Transportation boats out of there were ordered to remain in port last night. The tug Leer and scow of Grand Haven are sheltered there. The Bon Voyage is still on the beach at King's Dock, and the work of securing her release will be begun as soon as the sea subsides.

BARGE AND SCHOONERS WRECKED.

All the Crews Saved After Hard Work by the Rescuers.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 29.—The barge Kershaw, together with the schooners Moonlight and Kent, which she had in tow, were beached this morning at 3 o'clock. The Kershaw and her consorts were making harbor safely when a steampipe broke, and the boats were at the mercy of the heavy seas and strong wind which were prevailing.

The life-saving crew rescued nine of the men on the Kershaw and made two desperate attempts to rescue the four men who were in a yawl which was tied to the wreck of the Kershaw, but the lifeboat was swamped and the crew had to swim ashore. After securing a new boat and some new men, they again made the attempt, and rescued the men after they had been nearly frozen, having been in the yawl five hours. The Kershaw is broken in two and pounding to pieces. She will be a total wreck. The Moonlight and the Kent are resting safely on the sand beach, and all on board are safe.

The Kerhaw was built at Bangor, Mich., in 1874. She registered 1,323 gross and 1,108 net tons. She was 223 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. She was owned by William S. Mack of Cleveland, and was valued at $90,000. She is well covered by insurance.

The schooner Moonlight is also owned by Mack. She was built at Milwaukee in the same year. She is 205 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 14 feet deep, is valued at $40,000, and is well insured.

The Henry A. Kent was built at Detroit in 1873, and is owned by John W. Warner of Cleveland. She is valued at between $30,000 and $35,000, and is well insured. She is 194 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 14 feet deeep.

TO BUILD ONE OF THE TORPEDO BOATS

The Last of the Three Vessels to be Constructed at Seattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Secretary Herbert has awarded the contract for building one of the new torpedo boats to Moran Brothers of Seattle, Washington, at their bid of $160,000. This boat is the last to be contracted for under a recent act of Congress, which provided for three seagoing torpedo boats, one to be built on the Mississippi River, one on the Atlantic Coast and one on the Pacific Slope. As no bid was received from shipbuilders on the Mississippi, the other two boats will be built by the Herreshoffs, and will have to be completed within twelve months after the contract is formally entered into.

Moran Brothers's original proposal was $164,000, but this amount was more than Congress authorized the Secretary to spend. The Navy Department was also doubtful of the ability of the firm to do the work successfully, and an engineer was sent from Mare Island, Cal., to inspect their plant. His report being favorable, Secretary Herbert informed the firm that he would accept their amended bid of $160,000.

CONFESSION OF THE LINEN THIEVES

They Implicate the Receiver of the Stolen Goods.

Thomas F. Dwyer, a porter, and Edward J. Lavin, salesman, both in the employ of John McCann & Co., at 52 and 54 Walker Street, who were remanded Saturday at the Tombs Police Court on the charge of stealing from their employers, were arraigned again yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth. They pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and were held for trial.

Tony Nalloni, a barber of 246 West Broadway, was arrested Saturday night, charged with receiving the stolen goods. Dwyer and Lavin had made sworn statements implicating Nalloni. The latter denied that he had known the goods were stolen when he bought them. He said the goods were useless remnants. He was held for trial in $1,000 bail. This was furnished, and Nalloni was released.

The confessions of Lavin and Dwyer show that they have been systematically robbing McCann & Co. since the Fall of 1892, and are supposed to have taken between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of stock.

OLIVER C. PERRY'S DELUSIONS.

Approaching Complete Insanity, According to Dr. MacDonald.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, State Commissioner in Lunacy, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was asked yesterday what he thought of the case of Oliver Curtis Perry, the train robber, now confined in Auburn Prison. Dr. MacDonald replied:

"I have no doubt in my mind that Perry is suffering from paranoia. I have seen letters written by him which are filled with statements evidently the result of delusions. Having to the clamor which was raised after his escape from the Matteawan Criminal Insane Asylum, Dr. Allison sent him back to Auburn Prison, where he has since remained.

"His disease seems to be making slow but steady progress toward complete insanity, and I imagine that he will soon be certified again as insane."

Home Rule.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.

The Democrats of New

CYCLISTS OUT IN FORCE

The Boulevard and Riverside Drive Alive with the Merry Pedalers.

INVITING CONDITIONS PREVAILED

Pedestrians Gaze on the Passing Show and Find Much to Amuse Them —Club Riders on View— Crowds in Brooklyn.

With such inviting conditions as prevailed yesterday, it is little wonder that almost everybody who has mastered the art of cycling went awheeling. A close observer who pedaled on Riverside Drive, the Boulevard, and in Central Park, said he never before saw so many cyclists enjoying the favorite pastime on Manhattan Island. The weather was exquisite for exercising purposes and the streets were dry and clean, and the enthusiasts simply flocked to the popular riding grounds.

The late forenoon saw the largest numbers on the Boulevard. The riders appeared in all sorts of cycling finery and on every known mount, from the antiquated and unsightly "ordinary" to the delicate and spidery racer. They were a merry lot, and apparently enjoyed themselves as much as did the thousands of leisurely strolling pedestrians, out to see the passing show. Speaking of passing shows, this great parade of cyclists was a sight to behold. In it were noticed people in almost every walk of life. The middle classes, of course, predominated. The grocery clerk shone like an electric spark in a white sweater, astride of a hired wheel. He wabbled more or less and endangered the course of others, but his enjoyment was just as keen as that of the swell clubman in his faultless get-up.

The women folks attracted no small amount of attention. A red-faced girl in light-brown bloomers, which disclosed to a mirthful public the fact that her legs were bowed, swept down the Boulevard wholly unconscious that anybody observed her. Besides the bloomers, with waist and cap to match, this girl wore a typical "bicycle face," and the management of her wheel absorbed her. She rode alone. There were other women, many of them, in fact, who were "gotten up to kill." Their riding suits were perfect, as much attention to detail apparently having been paid to them as if they had been intended for one of the most fashionable functions in the world. There was noticed one sedate woman in a black suit—skirts, if you please—who looked quite fetching. She looked as if she had been melted and poured into her tight-fitting waist. A black derby of the very latest block crowned her jet black hair. Encircling her neck was the daintiest milk-white collar imaginable. Altogether her dress and style of riding were quite irreproachable.

The clubmen, who sometimes ride a little too fast for the general safety, were out in full force. One can always pick out these riders, for they affect the ram's-horn handlebars, a knowing look, and a hump in the back. Let a party of these fellows get under way, one behind the other, and then stand by. They rush along accompanied by a sound not unlike the wail of a baby cyclone. It is over in an instant, and the observer wonders what the death rate would be if the first man should tumble. Very little reckless speeding was noticed yesterday, and fortunately no accidents were recorded. As usual, the Riverside Wheelmen were oftener seen than the representatives of any other club. This may be accounted for by the fact that their clubhouse, in One Hundred and Fourth Street, is close to the Boulevard, and also that they have a large membership of actual riders. Among the members of this popular club noticed in the procession were Capt. Charles Weeks, Tom" Ward, Secretary McPherson, C. B. Robinson, "Teddy" Goodman, "Eddie" Powers, C. W. Blackman, J. L. Miller, C. M. Ertz, and "Pop" Granger. A party of members of the Manhattan Bicycle Club followed a tandem, on the front seat of which was R. G. Betts, flushed with the success achieved in the club's races at Plainfield on Saturday. Other organizations strongly represented were the Greenwich, Harlem, Lexington, Gramercy, Yorkville, Metropolitan, and Excelsior Clubs.

Over on Long Island the wheelmen were fully as active as in this city. The Coney Island cycle path was literally jammed with wheels, and the famous Merrick Road was another riding course extensively patronized.

INTERESTING CLUB CONTESTS.

Members of the Manhattan Bicycle Club Compete at Crescent Oval.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Manhattan Bicycle Club of New-York held its annual races on the Crescent Oval yesterday. They afforded a good afternoon's sport for the members. The weather could not have been more favorable. The most exciting of the races was the half-mile scratch. The finish was close between Oatman, Staubach, and Bartsch, Oatman winning after a hard struggle.

To the surprise of every one R. G. Betts succeeded in winning the last race on the programme, the five-mile handicap. He had a time allowance of 1:20, and managed to keep ahead of the scratch man from the start. The field would have caught him, however, on the last lap but for an accident. Wheeler, Dimick, and Staubach were riding in a bunch at a fast pace, when Wheeler fell. Dimick ran into him and also fell. Staubach ran off the track, but kept up and finished third. This was the only accident of the afternoon. The summaries.

One-Mile Handicap.—Starters—C. P. Staubach, G. C. Wheeler, A. Oatman, R. H. Bartsch, all on scratch, and G. J. Dimick, (25 yards,) H. G. R. Ansbutte, (50 yards,) J. W. Foster, Jr., (90 yards,) R. G. Betts, (120 yards,) J. Meyer, (180 yards,) R. L. Macfarland, (150 yards). Won by Oatman, Staubach second, Dimick third. Time—2:29 4-5.

One Mile, for Novices; Handicap.—Starters, J. W. Foster, Jr., (scratch;) M. A. King, (50 yards;) C. M. Cohen, (80 yards;) F. H. Campbell, (100 yards;) won by Foster, King second, Campbell third. Time—2:43 2-5.

Half-Mile Scratch.—Starters, C. P. Staubach, R. H. Bartsch, C. J. Dimick, A. Oatman, G. C. Wheeler, J. Meyer; won by Oatman, Staubach second, Bartsch third. Time—1:14.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Starters, C. P. Staubach, G. C. Wheeler, R. H. Bartsch, A. Oatman, all on scratch; C. J. Dimick, (50 yards;) J. W. Foster, Jr., (145 yards;) R. G. Betts, (200 yards.) Won by Oatman, Staubach second, Bartsch third. Time—5:28.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Starters—R. H. Bartsch, G. C. Wheeler, C. P. Staubach, A. Oatman, all on scratch; Dimick, (0:20;) Foster, (0:40;) Betts, (1:20;) King and Macfarland, (1:45;) won by Betts, Macfarland second, Staubach, third. Time—15:52 2-5.

The officials of the race were: Referee—C. E. Teel; Judges, W. T. Stewart, W. T. Kerr, and J. T. Dougherty; Timers—C. M. Cohen and George Taggart; Starter and Clerk of the Course—Joe Oatman.

OLOZAGA WINS A ROAD RACE.

It Was a Handicap over the Springfield-Elizabeth Course.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Count Celestino Olozaga of bowling fame won the ten-mile club handicap road race of the Atalanta Wheelmen, which took place over the Elizabeth-Springfield course yesterday afternoon. The road was in very bad condition in several places, where repairs were being made, and the contestants were obliged to pedal through loose, cracked stone for some distance. As it was, the Count had to do some rapid pedaling for the last few hundred yards to beat Robert Young, who led throughout the race, until well along toward the end of the home stretch. Young captured the first time prize in 31:41, and the second time prize went to Olozaga, who finished in 32:29.

The contestants who finished are given in the order they crossed the tape, with their handicaps and time; Count Olozaga, (3 minutes,) 32:06; George W. Jackson, (3½ minutes,) 32:29; Robert Young, (1 minute,) 31:41; C. H. Budd, (2 minutes,) 32:48; William Muller, (3 minutes,) 33:55; Howard Boorarm, (4 minutes,) 34:56; E. F. Millar, (1 minute,) 32:39:; E. Allen Smith, (3½ minutes,) 34:17; L. W. Thorne, (4 minutes,) 35:49; C. T. Vaughan, (scratch,) 32:36; P. R. Morry, (300 seconds,) 34:22; Albert Allsopp, (3½ minutes,) 39:17; Julius Vogel, (4 minutes,) 43:00; and W. V. Belknap, (3 minutes,) 45:30.

Vaughan, the only scratch man who finished, rode the last mile on the rim after getting a bad puncture. Wadsworth, the other scratch man, and Leffingwell and Wright had to drop out of the race on account of punctured tires. An amusing feature of the event was the contest between Belknap and Vogel for a diamond-studded leather medal offered as a consolation prize. Belknap captured the prize by stopping at a roadhouse for a lunch en route. The winners had their choice of twenty-five prizes, among them 100 pounds of coal, three yards of frankfurters, a keg of beer, and a bloomer suit. With the frankfurters and beer is offered a months' medical advice by a well-known physician.

The officials of the race were: Referee—W. A. Drabell; Judges—G. W. Hodson, C. S. Swain; Timers—T. F. Bailey, W. Elridge; Scorers—F. F. Eagles, W. E. Marley, E. A. Van Wagenen.

WORLD'S RECORDS AT WALTHAM.

McDuffee and Butler Make New Tandem "Marks"—A Win for Murphy.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 29.—Two new world's records were made on the Waltham cycle track yesterday afternoon. "Eddie" McDuffee of Malden and "Nat" Butler of Boston, always the bitterest of rivals, mounted the same tandem twice and pushed it faster each time than a similar wheel ever before had gone under the conditions.

In the first attempt a mile was made in 1:51⅘, beating the record a whole second, with a quadruplet setting the pace, ridden by Callahan, Reynolds, Shaw and Haggerty. Their second attempt was for an unpaced half mile, they going in 0:53 4-5, beating the old world's record made by Crooker and Rhodes.

Butler's hold upon the unpaced mile record of 2:07 2-5 still remains his. Macdox, the fast Asbury Park man, tried to beat it, but could not do better than 2:18.

"Charlie" Murphy and "Nat" Butler met in a special match race, paced by a "quad" ridden by Callahan, Reynolds, Shaw and Haggerty. For 150 yards the men sprinted side by side to catch the position of vantage next to the pacemakers, and Murphy finally caught the prize. From that moment Butler could not pass him, although the latter sprinted desperately at the finish, being two wheel's lengths to the rear of the tape. The time was 2:02 2-5.

The match race between the professional cracks, Arthur W. Porter of Waltham and Peter J. Berlo of Boston, caused much hard feeling among Porter's friends. The pacemakers were Berlo's own team, and their wretchedly poor time undoubtedly cost the men many an important second. Porter caught their machine at the start. Berlo, thus frozen out, sprinted ahead and took the pole. As the "quad" went to the front again and passed him, Berlo attempted to crowd in ahead of Porter, but the latter outwitted him, and held his position. Meanwhile the pacemakers had not been attending to business, as they were supposed to do, and Porter repeatedly slowed down to avoid passing them. On the back stretch in the third lap he easily ran away from both Berlo and his "quad," but the time, 2.13, was a disappointment to those who had expected a new world's record.

John Backus of Freehold, N. J., once the great "Zim's" valet, won the colored championship at one mile in 2:43 3-5.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A well-contested five-mile handicap road race, held under the auspices of the Defender Athletic Club at Newark on Saturday afternoon, was won by M. Brown, a scratch man, of the Excelsior Bicycle Club of Paterson, in the remarkably fast time of 13:00. The start and finish were at Kohler's Park on South Orange Avenue.

—"Charlie" Ertz of the Riverside Wheelmen scored a decisive victory over Howard P. Mosher of the Harlem Wheelmen at the Dutchess County Fair at Poughkeepsie on Thursday. They met in the mile open. Ertz also beat Mosher a second time in the two-mile open, they finishing first and second.

—The next club road race of the Kings County Wheelmen will be a twenty-five-mile affair. It will take place on the Merrick Road on Wednesday. In this race "Charlie" Earl will try to break the record of 1:01:50, held by Monte Scott.

—Bowling, billiards, pool, whist, cribbage, and euchre are games in the tournament list prepared by the Social Intercourse Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. Entries for the bowling tourney will close on Oct. 17.

—President I. S. Bowdish of the Kings County Wheelmen has decided to resign his office in that club owing to his expected absence from Brooklyn for a long period.

—The fair being arranged by the Liberty Wheelmen will be in progress from Nov. 2 to 9, inclusive. It will be held in Lefferts Hall, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

—"Fred" Hawkins, the Saratoga oarsman, who lately took to cycling, has yet to win first place in a race. He has competed several times.

—Play in the bowling tournament planned by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will probably begin about Nov. 1.

YALE LIKELY TO WIN.

An Expert's Views on the Form of the Cambridge Athletes.

A well-known New-Yorker who has studied and followed athletics for many years takes the following view of the Yale-Cambridge meeting, which will take place at Manhattan Field Saturday, Oct. 5:

"There will be eleven events on the card, as follows: 100-yard dash, 800-yard run, running broad jump, 16-pound hammer throwing, putting the shot, two hurdle races, one-mile run, half-mile run, quarter mile run, and high jump.

"'Mike' Murphy, the skillful trainer of athletes in this country, has predicted that Yale will win seven firsts, and in my opinion Yale will at least win a majority of the events, although, I confess that for a time I regarded the Cambridge men as winners. They have up to date shown signs of suffering from the heat, but the cool weather now sweeping over the East will, no doubt, be of substantial benefit to the Britishers, who have decided to transfer their training quarters from New-Haven to Berkeley Oval and Manhattan Field. If the climate affects our English friends, and it doubtless does, they have proved their gameness by their performances last Saturday week, when in several instances they performed admirably, and finished second in races where world's records were made.

"In the 100-yard run, Richards of Yale should win easily from Williams and Wilding of Cambridge. Williams is credited with 10 1-5 seconds in his own country, but those who remember Richards' great race with Crum at the last intercollegiate championship meeting, will back him to win, if he is anywhere near packer; with Crum. On that occasion he probably ran in even time.

"I think in the 800-yard run Richards will again carry the Yale colors to the front. The form shown by Fitzherbert will not lead any man to believe he can beat Richards at 800-yards. Richards has repeatedly run very fast quarters, and, of course, can go the distance, and the fact that he has not been doing much work since the early part of the season will also help him.

"In the 440-yard run the Cambridge men will be Fitzherbert and Lewin. Fitzherbert cannot do 46 1-5; that was demonstrated at the London-New-York Athletic Club games. Chubb and Sanford are the Yale men, and Sanford, if he runs, although it is doubtful now, will win. In the event of Sanford not starting, Chubb will take good care of Fitzherbert, unless the Cambridge man should regain his form of when at home.

"The half-mile, on paper, looks like a gift for Horan, for he certainly was not less than eight yards behind Kilpatrick when the New-Yorker made his world's record at the international games. Yale will be represented by Woodhull and Crane, and, as neither of the Yale boys can do 2:00, it looks as if the Englishman had a sure victory.

"Morgan will represent Yale in the mile, and Luytens will be on the mark for Cambridge. Luytens, with a record of 4:19 4-5, will win this event easily, notwithstanding his poor showing against Conneff. I doubt if Morgan will be able to do 4:30.

"In the hurdle races there will be very close finishes. Pilkington and Fletcher will uphold the Cambridge end. Both are credited with doing 0:16 1-5. Cady is the best of the Yale entries, with a record about as good. He may probably do 0:16 1-5, and possibly win, although the turf may bother him to the extent of losing.

"The 16-pound hammer will be a gift for Cross, with Hickok second. Cross can throw the hammer 180 feet, and is a better man than Hickok. At shot-putting, the best record claimed for Watson, the English representative, is 38 feet. Hickok will have no trouble winning this event, with Cross second.

"In the high jump, Johnston and Jennings will represent Cambridge, and they are credited with 5 feet 11 inches. Notwithstanding the fact that the Englishmen are poor performers at the high jump they may win, because it is doubtful if Sheldon or Thompson, the Yale men, will do much better. They are credited with 5 feet 11 inches in close competition.

"The long jump will, of course, be won by Sheldon. Mendelson and Hemingway are not what are considered first-class performers in America. If Sheldon's leg is good, and he appears to be coming around, he can easily go in and jump 22 feet 6 or 7 inches and win with ease.

"It will be seen, to sum up, that Yale should add another to the list of international honors captured by Americans against their most worthy rivals during the season now drawing to a close."

Tickets will be placed on sale at all the leading hotels in this city, with Tyson's agencies, and Spalding's up-town and down-town stores.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Passed West—Steam yachts Alcedo, George W. C. Drexel; Radha, J. B. Wolfe; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Anita, J. G. Cassett and S. M. Prevost; Jean, Miss Breese; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Ituna, Allison V. Armour, and Maspeth, C. M. Meyer. Schooner yacht Brunhilde, Thomas A. McIntyre. Sloop yachts Katrina, George Work; Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and Arrow, Edwin Odver.

Passed East—Steam yacht Stranger, Mrs. Mary Lewis.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, and Atlantic, C. T. Garland.

Sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan, arrived here this morning from New-Rochelle, under a lug sail and jib, and will store her main boom and gaff at Piepgras's yard. Mr. Iselin has decided to lay up the yacht for the Winter in Echo Bay, New-Rochelle.

General Theological Seminary Team.

The young theologs expect to have a crack eleven this Fall. There are many old college players now pursuing a theological course who express their willingness to form a team. R. A. Woffenden has been elected Captain and G. H. Purdy manager.

Bicycles.

ROUND WHEELS, SQUARE DEALS

at

MALTBY & ROBLEY'S,

1 Park Pl., and at Academy, 125th St. and 7th Av.

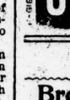
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Keating's Falcons and Crescent Cycles.

Bargains in second-hand wheels from $15.00 up.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.



"3 IN 1" COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES.

Positively prevents rust. Cleans entire wheel. Lubricates both chain and bearings. Does not gum or harden. Sold by all dealers.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club,

FALL MEETING, 1895.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:00 P. M.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 84th St. E. R., N. Y., at 12:50, 1:10 P. M.

From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver Route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

The Pleasing Art of Conversation.

From The Boston Transcript.

Do not aim at brilliancy. Your gems of thought will be lost upon the multitude, and those who can appreciate your bright sayings will be envious because they were not of their own coinage.

To be accounted eloquent, use your ears rather than your tongue.

When somebody tells a funny story, do not let him know that you have heard it before, nor rob him of his meed of laughter by capping it with a better one.

Do not air your knowledge, presuming that any you have; it is better that you should display your ignorance. In no other way can you make others on such good terms with themselves.

It is judicious to interlard your talk, if talk you must, with such expressions as "as you say," and "as you have often remarked." The person addressed will accept them as a deserved tribute to his intellect, even though he never said or even thought the expressions in question in all his life.

If you happen to be with a person who prides himself on his correct pronunciation, take occasion to mispronounce a word now and again, in order that he may have the pleasure of correcting you.

Do not be all the time thinking what to say. Success as a conversationist consists in thinking what not to say.

Do not ask too many questions. You may ask some that your interlocutor cannot answer, and he will not love you.

If A makes a statement which you know to be erroneous, do not correct him, but corroborate it. Then when B comes forward with the correction, he will feel friendly toward you as to one open to his instruction, while between you and A there will be the sympathy which unites those in misfortune.

When talking with one who is hard of hearing, cause him to repeat his words occasionally. If he is made to believe that you are deaf, he will forget his own infirmity.

The Grammatical Rule.

From The Philadelphia Call.

From time to time examinations of classes in the elementary schools are conducted under the auspices of the Superintendent of Public Schools in order to test the work of teachers. In the early days of the Superintendency, teachers who expected a visit from one of the Assistant Superintendents would carefully drill their pupils and prepare them to go on "dress parade." In one of these cases the children had been taught to recite a number of words, which included an array of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, &c., in measured quantity.

"What is fully?" asked the teacher.

"Adverb!" shouted the class.

"And this?" as she wrote "surely" on the board.

"Adverb!" again responded the youngsters.

"And what is this?" queried the Assistant Superintendent, writing "The fly has wings," and pointing to "fly."

"Adverb!" lustily exclaimed the class.

"And why is it an adverb?"

"'Cause it ends in 'ly,'" was the confident answer.

A New Battle Hymn.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you see the hat that's going 'round?
The bloated British tyrant we shall smash into the ground.
We're going to build a gun that shoots eight thousand miles or more,
And blow old London off the earth while we're here safe on shore.
It's true we've been at the job for more than fifty years,
And the brooks of Erin still run salt with tortured tenants' tears,
But rally to the fund once more, while high the conflict rages,
And free dear Erin once again, to the limit of your wages.

On the Road to Fortune.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"I always said John was a-goin' to make his mark in the world," said the old gentleman.

"What's he been a-doin' of now?"

"Writ a piece fer the papers, in what he tells folks he's the best butcher in town, an' no one kin sell cheaper'n what he kin!"

Unmodified.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—Would you say that Miss Corduroy had irregular features?

He—Hardly that. I think it were more correct to speak of them as distinctly plain.

Excited Her Animosity.

From Truth.

Miss Prion (quoting)—Wise men make proverbs, and fools repeat them.

Miss Smart (musingly)—Yes; I wonder what wise man made the one you just repeated.

Help Wanted—Females.

RESPECTABLE JEWISH GIRL TO DO UP-stairs work and take charge of one child; able to instruct in German language. 351 East 81st St. Mrs. Heller.

NURSE WANTED—To take charge of young children; good wages; city references required. Call, 9-12, at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—Competent woman as nurse and seamstress for country; references required. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M. or after, at Parlor 179 Everett House.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; send name of last employer and wages expected. D. B., Box 804 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In American family, young German Protestant as first-class chambermaid; city reference required. 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—A girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress. 131 West 86th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

OFFICE CLERK WANTED, ABOUT 30 YEARS old, with first-class experience in desk work and exceptionally accurate and correct. Address, with full details of experience, age, salary, &c., E. W. B., Box 175 Times.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 39 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A woman who has had the care of rooms in hotels and a first-class apartment house, where she was engaged over eight years, wants similar employment; will give references to owner of building and others. F. B., 106 West 42d St.

CARETAKER.—By a competent servant, having strictly temperate husband, no incumbrance, would like bachelor apartments or care of private house; best city reference. American Protestant, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; a plain seamstress; understands waiting on table; or will assist, or wait on lady; city reference. M. M., 231 West 16th St., two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in waiting on lady; also good plain sewer; five years' reference from last place. 326 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; good city references. Bayerque, 144 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl; good chambermaid and seamstress; in private family; over three years' city references. D. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; city references. M. O., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with waiting; first-class reference. 525 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and do sewing; good city reference. 404 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork in private family; best of reference from present employer. 337 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl; good waitress; kind to children; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman in a small family; best reference. M. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; best city reference. 441 West 51st St., Lyon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—English person; city references. Miss Mitchell, 102 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a tidy Swedish girl as chambermaid in an American family. Nelson, 216 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat and respectable girl as chambermaid in an American family. Nelson, 216 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By young girl in small private family. 218 East 43d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 219 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with children. Present employer's, 73 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant; or assist with children. K. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country; best city reference. Can be seen Monday, 127 East 70th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By young lady having had experience as companion or housekeeper; undoubted references given and required. E. L., 256 West 84th St.

HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSE.—As invalid's companion; to travel, or would take patients home; lady or gentleman; nice country place; fifty-five minutes from New-York City. Nurse, Box 195 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable person as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of references from her last and former places. K. B. A., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman, Scotch Protestant, who is splendid cook; willing to help with washing in nice private family; willing to go little way in country. Call, Monday at 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in a private family, one as first-class cook; understands her business; other as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; willing and obliging; best city reference. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 72 West 50th St., Monday.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two colored girls together in private family; one excellent cook; other laundress or chambermaid; city experience; references. Gillis, 756 7th Av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; eighteen months in last place; wages, $35 to $40. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK—LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class cook; in fine private family; steady position; and by a refined young girl as lady's maid. Paul Kruger, 346 East 92d St., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; good baker; would do housekeeping and cooking; good reference. J. E., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, and game; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good references. G. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thorough in all branches; 5½ years' reference from last place. 223 East 67th St., care of L. Parker, Tuesday or Wednesday.

COOK.—American; all kinds of soups, fish, entrées, meats, vegetables, desserts; excellent baker; 4 years' city reference. Call, Monday, 999 3d Av., between 57th and 58th Sts.; ring 3d bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 72 West 50th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; the other as waitress or chambermaid and laundress; together or separate. 218 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. E. D., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; best city reference from late employer. Call, for two days, at 119 West 60th St., MacNamara's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; good baker; willing and obliging; best city reference. 155 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; one and a half years' best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; first-class baker; understands all kinds of cream and desserts; references. 102 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 107 East 63d St.

COOK.—First-class English cook, where kitchen maid is kept; best English and city references. H. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 348 West 40th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; good city reference. Call, Cady is the best of the Yale entries, with a record about as good. He may probably do 0:16 1-5, and possibly win, although the turf may bother him to the extent of losing.

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The Pleasing Art of Conversation.

From The Boston Transcript.

Do not aim at brilliancy. Your gems of thought will be lost upon the multitude, and those who can appreciate your bright sayings will be envious because they were not of their own coinage.

To be accounted eloquent, use your ears rather than your tongue.

When somebody tells a funny story, do not let him know that you have heard it before, nor rob him of his meed of laughter by capping it with a better one.

Do not air your knowledge, presuming that any you have; it is better that you should display your ignorance. In no other way can you make others on such good terms with themselves.

It is judicious to interlard your talk, if talk you must, with such expressions as "as you say," and "as you have often remarked." The person addressed will accept them as a deserved tribute to his intellect, even though he never said or even thought the expressions in question in all his life.

If you happen to be with a person who prides himself on his correct pronunciation, take occasion to mispronounce a word now and again, in order that he may have the pleasure of correcting you.

Do not be all the time thinking what to say. Success as a conversationist consists in thinking what not to say.

Do not ask too many questions. You may ask some that your interlocutor cannot answer, and he will not love you.

If A makes a statement which you know to be erroneous, do not correct him, but corroborate it. Then when B comes forward with the correction, he will feel friendly toward you as to one open to his instruction, while between you and A there will be the sympathy which unites those in misfortune.

When talking with one who is hard of hearing, cause him to repeat his words occasionally. If he is made to believe that you are deaf, he will forget his own infirmity.

The Grammatical Rule.

From The Philadelphia Call.

From time to time examinations of classes in the elementary schools are conducted under the auspices of the Superintendent of Public Schools in order to test the work of teachers. In the early days of the Superintendency, teachers who expected a visit from one of the Assistant Superintendents would carefully drill their pupils and prepare them to go on "dress parade." In one of these cases the children had been taught to recite a number of words, which included an array of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, &c., in measured quantity.

"What is fully?" asked the teacher.

"Adverb!" shouted the class.

"And this?" as she wrote "surely" on the board.

"Adverb!" again responded the youngsters.

"And what is this?" queried the Assistant Superintendent, writing "The fly has wings," and pointing to "fly."

"Adverb!" lustily exclaimed the class.

"And why is it an adverb?"

"'Cause it ends in 'ly,'" was the confident answer.

A New Battle Hymn.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you see the hat that's going 'round?
The bloated British tyrant we shall smash into the ground.
We're going to build a gun that shoots eight thousand miles or more,
And blow old London off the earth while we're here safe on shore.
It's true we've been at the job for more than fifty years,
And the brooks of Erin still run salt with tortured tenants' tears,
But rally to the fund once more, while high the conflict rages,
And free dear Erin once again, to the limit of your wages.

On the Road to Fortune.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"I always said John was a-goin' to make his mark in the world," said the old gentleman.

"What's he been a-doin' of now?"

"Writ a piece fer the papers, in what he tells folks he's the best butcher in town, an' no one kin sell cheaper'n what he kin!"

Unmodified.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—Would you say that Miss Corduroy had irregular features?

He—Hardly that. I think it were more correct to speak of them as distinctly plain.

Excited Her Animosity.

From Truth.

Miss Prion (quoting)—Wise men make proverbs, and fools repeat them.

Miss Smart (musingly)—Yes; I wonder what wise man made the one you just repeated.

Help Wanted—Females.

RESPECTABLE JEWISH GIRL TO DO UP-stairs work and take charge of one child; able to instruct in German language. 351 East 81st St. Mrs. Heller.

NURSE WANTED—To take charge of young children; good wages; city references required. Call, 9-12, at 104 East 79th St.

WANTED—Competent woman as nurse and seamstress for country; references required. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M. or after, at Parlor 179 Everett House.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; send name of last employer and wages expected. D. B., Box 804 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In American family, young German Protestant as first-class chambermaid; city reference required. 48 East 61st St.

WANTED—A girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress. 131 West 86th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

OFFICE

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

School, Boys' School,
Lenox Av. 336 Lenox Av.

...gh Preparation for Business, Professional, ...entific Schools, and all leading Colleges. ...Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar ... Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. ...en Teachers only. Perfect organization. ... the language of the school. German and ... thoroughly taught and spoken. Two ...siums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A ... teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few ...ding scholars received in Principal's family. ...of our pupils entered Columbia College, third ...ank, without conditions. Graduates from ... Schools can complete their education here. ... occupy our own buildings, which have sani... ...appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and ...ington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year be... Sept 17. Applications received daily. For ...ular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. ...IDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY. Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ...th Year. 22 E. 54th Street. Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE, ...ceives October 1st. Numbers limited. ...e hours study for pupils under fourteen who ...main until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. ...Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Jacotot School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 16th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. ...rement and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE, ...reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET, REOPENS OCT. 3d. Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. 23 West 44th Street. DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls

Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Barber's

morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 50th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 86th and 86th Streets, New-York. Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School

for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

A Visiting Governess, or Resident,

Very successful, desires a few more pupils. Address EXCEPTIONAL, 152 6th Av.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten

and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.

578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St. REOPENS SEPT. 30TH. Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors. Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years. WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master. Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.

Corner West 72d st. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Heidenfeld Institute.

Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue. WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eighty boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,

NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET. FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,

25 WEST 42D ST., will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Primary Department. Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST. One Hundred and Thirty-second Year. BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH. Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium. Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues on application. Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 60TH ST. A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1. Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1. L. C. Mygatt, Head Master. 241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.

DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY. Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken. WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Wiener Institute,

1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST. Boarding and Day School for boys. The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York College of Music.

128-130 East 58th St. ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director. The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

Attention—The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST. Write for catalogue and particulars.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 925 5th Av., N. Y.

Institute of Modern Languages.

Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE 39 West 42d Street. Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

School of Social Economics.

Now open. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examination, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT. CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV. A training school for the professional stage.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.

Home School for Young Ladies

and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses. Miss IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

...mmer (extra) $175; military academy ... EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, ... N. Y.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,

Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,280 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.. REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER. Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

St. Hilda's School,

Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.

Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 16 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.

For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

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Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address. CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Academy, and Home for Ten Boys.

70th year of Academy, 16th of home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required. J. H. ROOT, Principal. Greenwich, Conn.

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Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,300 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept.; Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,

72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y. NOW OPEN. A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK. (One block east of Union Square.) A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

THE LANGHAM,

52d ST. AND 5th AV. The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,

COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST. European Plan. Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars. Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department. Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,

GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST. American and European Plans. Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads. A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.

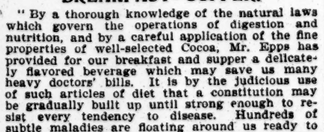
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.) Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure — general comfort — thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families. B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA. 117 WEST 58TH ST. A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Rentals by the year only.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT. HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR. 2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY. On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.



HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y. Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 8:08 A. M. to 10:08 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. OCT. 14.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

REMEMBER AUCTION

DAY WAGON CO.

36 WARREN ST. TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK OF CARRIAGES, &c., TUESDAY, 10 A. M., OCT. 1ST. WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will sell by James P. Silo, auctioneer, at No. 43 Liberty Street, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1895, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the office furniture of the Atlas Iron Construction Company. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Temporary Receiver.

Pianos.

EMERSON PIANOS

TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

"Penney's" Football Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The football squad of the University of Pennsylvania, who have been summering at Grimsby, Ontario, arrived home yesterday and immediately began practice. Gelbert, with a sore knee, and Boyle, who has displaced the cartilage on the breastbone, are the only two players who are not in first-class shape. These men will probably play again within a week. Mr. Woodruff has not as yet chosen what men he will take with him into the training house. Those who have been apportioned quarters are Capt. Williams, Wharton, Off, Bull, Woodruff, Farrar, Stannard, Wagenhurst, Minds, Gelbert, Brooks, Orbison, Stauffer, Hedges, Edwards, Hancock, Sterns, and Harrison. The team will practice regularly each day, playing games with Swarthmore, Burdnell, and Franklin and Marshall next week.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address. CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

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New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept.; Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, and the 29th day of April, 1895, and August 29th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in November, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit.:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troupe, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $163,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree for the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York. ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

s23-1aw6wM&n5

RECEIVER'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as receivers of the EAST RIVER SILK COMPANY, will sell at public auction at the factory of the said company at Astoria, Queens County, on the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., by JOHN C. WILMERDING, Auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest which said East River Silk Company had on the 18th day of June, 1895, and which the undersigned now have as such receivers, in and to the following property: All the looms, machinery, tools, fixtures, and other property at the factory of said company, together with the good-will and business of the company, as heretofore conducted. Terms cash. Catalogues may be had on application at the factory, or at the office of attorneys for the receivers.—Dated New-York, September 23rd, 1895. ROBERT S. GREEN, THOMAS D. DAY, Jr., Receivers. BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receivers, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

WILL COMPETE IN CANADA

London and New-York Athletes to Meet at Canadian Championships.

The English athletes will leave for Canada to-morrow, where they will compete in the Canadian championships, which are to be held Oct. 5. A parting dinner and reception will be tendered the London men to-night in the gymnasium of the New-York Athletic Club. The start is to be made on Tuesday in order to give the visitors a chance to visit Niagara Falls.

A team of from eight to ten men will be sent up to Canada by the New-York Athletic Club to compete in the Canadian championships, but it will not contain all their crack international athletes. The celebrated sprinters, R. J. Wefers and John V. Crum, will be among the missing, as the former has gone back to school, while the latter left for his home in Iowa Saturday night. George W. Orton also left for his home in Toronto, Canada, last Saturday night, but it will not interfere with his competing in the Canadian championships under the New-York Athletic Club colors.

The other men the club are sure of for the Canadian trip are Michael F. Sweeney, Thomas I. Lee, James S. Mitchell, George R. Gray, George M. Sands, and Charles J. Kilpatrick.

Thomas F. Conneff, the little Irish wonder, who bore off the honors in the one-mile and three-mile races at the international games, will hardly be one of the team, as he has several fine offers of employment, and he has about made up his mind to retire from the cinder path and settle down to business. There will be several more good men selected, but as yet they have not been decided upon.

No definite arrangements have been made yet for a water polo match between the New-York Athletic Club team and the Canadians. Secretary Wall of the Montreal Swimming Club was in the city a short time ago and attended the international championship games. He was a guest of the New-York Athletic Club, and while here he and Capt. C. J. Kentner of the water polo team talked the matter over very thoroughly, but nothing had been heard from Mr. Wall since his return to Canada.

Chase to Race Shaw on the Turf.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Stephen Chase, '96, the champion hurdler of the world—time, 0:15 2-5—has returned from New-York. He is not content to beat Godfrey Shaw on the cinder track, but will try him on the turf next Saturday. There is some doubt here as to whether Chase will win or not, but it is only fair that he should race the Englishman in this style. Chase feels quite confident of winning.

Furnished Rooms.

1—14 WEST 33d ST.—Newly furnished floor; suite, with private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

31st ST., EAST, 249.—Nicely furnished rooms to refined gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

35 WEST 38th ST.—Large furnished back room; good closet; running water; use of bath.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights, steam heat, sanitary plumbing.

55th ST., WEST, NEAR 5th AV.—Large front room, second floor; three windows; southern exposure; steam heat; bathroom adjoining; rest of house occupied by owner; reference required. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; singly or en suite; select location; references.

139 EAST 46th ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms on second floor; private family.

150 EAST 37th ST.—Handsome rooms; newly carpeted and furnished; excellent table; references exchanged.

228 WEST 52d ST.—Near Broadway; sunny rooms, with folding beds; references required.

414 WEST 31st ST.—Two neatly furnished rooms; light housekeeping; $1.50 each.

1,045 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 74th and 75th Sts.—Two front rooms to let furnished.

CHOICE OR SINGLE ALCOVE SALON floor. Owner's private residence, 77 55th St., near Madison Av.; rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; all modern conveniences; gentlemen; private family. 330 Lexington Av.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

121 WEST 111th ST.—A suite of four unfurnished rooms; references required.

Dancing.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES and private tuition. Ellerslie Rooms, 126th St. and Lenox Av. Opening, Oct. 8. Down-town school later. See circular.

CORBETT'S BOXING SHOW.

Will Exhibit His Training Tactics at the Garden Twice To-day.

William A. Brady, business manager for James J. Corbett, champion pugilist of the world, has arranged quite an elaborate programme for the entertainments to be given this afternoon and evening at Madison Square Garden. The afternoon's show will be almost of an entirely different order from that prepared for the sporting fraternity in the evening.

It will be mild, and is arranged solely for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of satisfying their curiosity as to the method of training adopted by the boxer in order to harden his flesh and muscles for his fast-approaching battle with "Bob" Fitzsimmons. A feature will be a brush at handball with "Phil" Casey.

The entertainment in the evening will be devoted largely to boxing, and there will be any quantity of local fistic talent on hand. "Steve" O'Donnell, who is training to fight Peter Maher, in the same ring in which Corbett and Fitzsimmons meet, will also assist Corbett in both entertainments. Over 1,000 people visited Corbett at Loch Arbor, where he finished his training Saturday night. He leaves Asbury Park this morning, and brings his training paraphernalia with him to Madison Square Garden. He begins his work at 2 o'clock, and in addition to "Steve" O'Donnell, will be assisted by William Delaney, John McVey, John Donaldson, Duncan McDonald, and "Jim" Daly. They will duplicate a day's work at Asbury Park, including a five-mile run and all sorts of practice, wrestling, sparring, &c. The doors will be opened at 1:30 and 6:30. Corbett and party leave for San Antonio Tuesday at 10 A. M.

MONTCLAIR ATHLETES COMPETE.

Some Spirited Contests Had on the Valley Road.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Montclair Athletic Club held its last outdoor athletic contests of the season on its grounds, in the Valley Road, yesterday afternoon, before a large crowd. They were spirited and well contested. The results:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Spencer, (scratch;) Steele, (7 yards,) second; Cadmus, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. T. Williams; Chase, second; Miller, third. Height—5 feet 1 inch.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap. Won by Cadmus, (12 yards;) Miller, (8 yards,) second; W. English, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by P. Williams, (10 inches;) Spencer, (scratch,) second; A. Williams, (3 inches,) third. Distance—18 feet 8 inches.

440-Yard Run, Club Championship.—Won by Spencer; A. Williams, second; Miller, third. Time—0:54.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Spencer, (scratch;) A. Williams, (16 inches,) second. Height—8 feet 6¼ inches.

Putting Sixteen-pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Jehle, (scratch;) Walker, (2 feet,) second; Owen, (2 feet,) third. Distance—34 feet 3 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Williams, (40 yards;) Coleman, (30 yards,) second; English, (40 yards,) third.

Sunday League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	1	2	1	7	1	1	—13
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	—8

Base hits—Louisville 18; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 8. Batteries—McCreery and Spies; Knell and Zimmer.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	4	1	0	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Terry and Donahue; Parrott and Gray.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Baltimore	88	43	.667
2. Cleveland	84	48	.640
3. Philadelphia	77	53	.592
4. Chicago	72	58	.554
5. Brooklyn	71	59	.546
6. Boston	70	59	.543
7. Pittsburg	71	61	.538
8. Cincinnati	66	64	.508
9. New-York	60	64	.484
10. Washington	42	84	.333
11. St. Louis	39	92	.298
12. Louisville	25	98	.203

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Furnished Rooms.

1—35th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms, second floor; excellent table and attendance; references.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant, newly furnished and plumbed; suites, square and single rooms; private baths; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; references.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Two desirable large rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; families or gentlemen; references.

24 EAST 75th, CORNER.—Delightful floor, five rooms; or suites; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine.

32d, 11 WEST.—Lenox; newly and elegantly furnished suites; house and table strictly first-class.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; parlor, dining room; references.

49th ST., 64 WEST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; every accommodation, with superior table; also table board.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Second floor suite; private b

GEN. MILES TO COMMAND

He Was Verbally Notified Last Week by Secretary Lamont.

WAITING FOR OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Will Leave New-York with Regret—Gen. Ruger May Become the New Commander of the Department of the East.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles was notified last week by Secretary Lamont that he would succeed, as Commander of the United States Army, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, whose term of office expired yesterday through age limitation.

"The statement," said Gen Miles, yesterday, as he waited at the United States pier for transportation to Governors Island, "that the information that I was to succeed Gen. Schofield came from the President was not entirely correct. It was given out verbally by the Secretary of War last week. I consider Col. Lamont the mouthpiece of the President, and the news was received by me as an official notification emanating from President Cleveland.

"I believe that the official document relating to the change will come from Washington this week, when I shall assume command of the army."

Gen. Miles, who wore citizen's attire that became him and made him appear to be at least ten years younger than he is, mused awhile and said, gravely:

"What expression of attachment I may make in regard to my present duty must not be taken as one of preference or of antipathy to Washington. But I shall leave New-York with great regret.

"I have had a delightful time here and gained many admirable friends, and I can never forget that in the war I was identified with New-York troops, and that two of my commissions came from Gov. Morgan.

"And, then, Governors Island is the most charming place in the whole of the North United States to live in. It is in the centre of civilization, yet remote from the hubbub of a great city. My life there and the delightful treatment I have received everywhere have impressed me deeply."

Gen. Miles refrained from talking of his successor to command the Department of the East or of his plans as Commander of the United States Army. It would be necessary, he said, for him to have several days to terminate his duties satisfactorily as Commander of the Department of the East, so that his after he receives his appointment as Commander of the Army formally and officially it is not likely that he will leave for Washington forthwith. In these circumstances he may not be at the capital until early next week.

As has been explained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Gen. Miles cannot receive the grade of Lieutenant General, that borne by Gen. Schofield, unless it is bestowed on him by Congress.

Gen. Miles's successor to command the Department of the East may be Major Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, who has been mentioned, with Gen. Merritt, as likely to be selected to succeed Gen. Schofield. Gen. Ruger has recently been in Washington to superintend the revision of the Army Regulations.

Gen. Ruger was born at Lima in this State, April 2, 1833, and was graduated at West Point, and his appointment as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers was dated July 1, 1854. Nine months later he resigned to study and practice law in Wisconsin. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers June 29, 1861. Subsequent promotions were: Colonel, Sept. 1, 1861; Brigadier General of Volunteers, Nov 29, 1862; Brevet Major General of Volunteers, Nov. 30, 1864, for gallantry at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was mustered out Sept. 1, 1866, but had been appointed Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, March 2, 1867, he was gazetted Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, and was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry in 1869.

Before this, Gen. Ruger was Provisional Governor of Georgia, and from 1871 to 1876 he was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. The two succeeding years he was in charge of the Department of the South, and in 1876 he commanded the troops in South Carolina when the rival State Governments had that State in a ferment. Gen. Ruger more recently was in command of the Departments of the Missouri and Dakota.

NOT YET FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

The President Sees No Necessity for Hasty Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Although the President has not formally notified Gen. Miles of his choice as successor of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, there is little doubt that Gen. Miles will be placed in command of the army. It is understood here that several days may elapse before formal notification of Gen. Miles's advancement is forwarded to him. The President does not regard the situation as one requiring hasty action.

To-day being Sunday, the orders retiring Gen. Schofield could not be issued, although that officer completed his term of service and is really on the retired list.

In reply to questions concerning Gen. Schofield's successor, Secretary Lamont said to-night: "No assignment of the command of the army has yet been made by the President. Such an assignment will be made in due time, and in the ordinary and proper way, by the publication of orders from the War Department. When that will be I cannot now say, but probably within a few days.

"In the meantime the command of the army rests where it always is, with the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, whose orders will be issued direct from the War Department, instead of from the headquarters of the army. The orders announcing the retirement to-day of Lieut. Gen. Schofield will be issued to the army to-morrow."

TWO BRAKEMEN SEVERELY INJURED

King and Miller Caught Between Car and Bumper at Rockaway Park.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 29.—Two brakemen were severely injured at Rockaway Park this afternoon, when a car of the train that left Long Island City at 1:30 o'clock ran into the bumpers at the end of the line. After the trains stop at the seaside, it is the custom to sidetrack the engines by means of a "flying" switch, and permit the cars to run on to Rockaway Park, which is the last station on the road.

When the engine left the train, Brakeman William King of 129 Colyer Street, Greenpoint, and William Miller of 124 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, were on the front platform of the smoker to manipulate the brakes and slow down the train as it approached the bumper at the end of the track. The train was going too fast for the brakemen to stop it with the ordinary brakes and neither of them thought to pull the air-brake valve, which would have stopped the train in short order.

The rapidly moving cars struck the iron bumper with a crash. The car platform was smashed to pieces, and the car itself badly wrecked. Both brakemen were caught between the bumper and the car platform. The large toe of King's right foot was crushed, and his right ankle was wrenched. Miller's right foot was crushed and his leg badly lacerated. There were only a few passengers in the four cars, and they were thrown off the seats and badly frightened.

Christian Workers to Convene.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The ninth annual convention of Christian Workers in the United States and Canada will be held in this city for eight days, beginning Thursday, Nov. 7. The general plan of the convention is the consideration of Christian work among classes not reached by the ordinary ministrations of the church. The work does not consist of a general survey of the field, with statistics or general statements of progress of work in general or special fields. It consists of brief reports of methods in various fields, each worker telling something which he or she has been used to accomplish, thus giving both instuction and encouragement to others who may be led to do likewise, adapting suggestions and information received to their own circumstances and fields of effort. No theories, "isms," or diversive subjects will be considered or permitted, but the largest liberty is allowed for differences of opinion and frank expression of views along the lines of legitimate work of the convention.

If livery were only like some patent medicine, what an advertisement we could make of the endorsements sent us by the very particular people who buy ours.

Undoubtedly servants appear very differently before and after using, yet there's nothing patent about it; only straight away honest cloth combined with honest workmanship—although there's a knack in knowing how to make correct livery.

For grooms, coachmen and footmen, as well as indoor servants.

Our livery book and samples for the asking.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

BROOKLYN'S PROBABLE TAX RATE

Above 2.598 According to Figures Obtained from Mayor Schieren by Anti-Consolidationists.

William C. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens, an organization opposed to consolidation, called on Mayor Schieren Saturday, and had an interview with him on the subject of the tax rate. Mayor Schieren has publicly stated that, as Mayor of Brooklyn, he was opposed to consolidation, but that as a New-York leather merchant he was for consolidation. Consequently, it is almost impossible to state just what Mayor Schieren's views really are.

Mr. Redfield is anxious to prove, as one of the points in opposition to consolidation, that the tax rate will be lower this year than it has been, and this is the statement he made public regarding the interview:

His Honor said to me that the statement that the tax rate this Fall would be $2.90 was erroneous, that he did not know where the authority for such figures came from. His Honor noted down the following figures:

Assessed valuation of real estate	$540,607,346
Assessed personal estate	23,627,446
Total	$564,234,792

The several budgets stood thus:

City	$10,582,122.02
County	2,439,036.32
Total	$13,021,158.34
State tax	1,638,686.00
Grand total	$14,659,844.34

Which latter sum, divided into the total assessed valuation as above, figures out a tax rate of $2.598.

His Honor said that there would be possible slight additions to the State budget, which might increase the tax rate three or four points, making it substantially the same as last year, but that it should be noted that the tax rate for the city and county expenses proper was less than last year, and that the total tax rate was only brought to the above figure because the State tax, which was very high, raised the rate by nine points. His Honor regretted that misleading and inaccurate statements concerning the tax rate should have been made, the facts being substantially as above.

His Honor further said that the administration would leave Brooklyn with some $3,000,000 balance in her favor, much more than it had found when assuming office; that, besides this, there were contracts or obligations amounting to $8,000,000 to $4,000,000 that the administration found when it assumed office, which had all been paid. He added that with prudent management Brooklyn was not only in no danger of becoming bankrupt, but would find it easy to obtain all needed sums for her development.

The tax rate was 2.625 last year, and the Loyal League of Citizens will use this interview with Mayor Schieren as one of the reasons why Brooklyn should not be consolidated with New-York.

Nothing was said in the interview, and Mr. Redfield does not refer to the fact of the great increase in assessed valuations upon property which has not increased in value, but which the Assessors have raised in order to bring down as much as possible the tax rate. It is expected that the rate will be made known in a few days.

BISHOP M'DONNELL OFFICIATED

Dedication of the Brooklyn Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Avenue and East Fourth Street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop McDonnell, it being the first official public act that he has performed since his return from Rome.

The dedication preceded the high mass. At the latter the Rev. Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes's Church, was the celebant; the Rev. John Fitzgerald of St. Patrick's Church, Fort Hamilton, was deacon, and the Rev. William B. Farrell of St. James Pro-Cathedral acted as sub-deacon.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John L. Belford, Inspector of Schools, and the dedicatory prayer was made by Bishop McDonnell.

Solemn high vespers were sung in the evening, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese.

The rector of the church is the Rev. J. J. McAteer, who has been in charge of the parish two years ago. The cornerstone was laid a year ago. The church is a frame structure, and has seats for 500. The interior decorations are exceptionally fine.

Raced with a Fire Engine.

John Lenihan, twenty-five years old, of 359 Cherry Street, the driver of a heavy truck, was driving along Hudson Street Saturday afternoon, and began to race with Engine No. 27, which was going to a fire.

Samuel Banta, the driver of the engine, shouted to Lenihan to keep out of the way, but the latter paid no attention. At North Moore Street, the wheel of Lenihan's truck struck the engine with considerable force, doing it some damage, though not serious injury. Lenihan was intoxicated at the time.

He was arrested, and yesterday was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Are You Acquainted

with the Marie Antoinette furniture? No other style is awakening such a world-wide echo among art lovers. No other is so deserving.

Originated when the French Court played at Country Life, its ornaments have distinctly rural attributes—pine cones, clustered flowers, drooping garlands, shepherd's crooks. In form the furniture is simple and graceful, with a charming gayety of line.

In no other store in this world can you find such a wideness of choice designs in this style as when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

W. & J. Sloane.

Special Offering.

We have placed on sale to-day

250 Pieces Best Quality

Imported and Domestic

BODY BRUSSELS

in a large variety of patterns, at the uniform price of

90c. per yard.

These goods were specially prepared for high class furnishing, embrace many of our private designs, and are best quality.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

BANKER STANTON'S SHOW

City and Country Guests Enjoyed the Performance.

TO PROVIDE CHIMES FOR A SCHOOL

Some Remarkable Artists Introduced to Entertain the Audience, and a Grand Ball Given After the Show.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Sept. 29.—The theatrical entertainment and charity ball held last night at Wildhurst, the country residence of Walter Stanton, the New-York banker, was a novel social affair. Mr. Stanton's villa, which is one of the largest and handsomest in Bergen County, is on Woodcliffe Heights, overlooking the Pascack Valley. It is built on the plan of an English country home.

The new stone schoolhouse is near Banker Stanton's residence, and, as he did not like the idea of listening to the clanging of the old-fashioned bell, he offered to provide chimes for the building. Last night's ball and entertainment were got up to raise funds to purchase the chimes. A handsome sum was realized. This will be the first schoolhouse in New-Jersey to be equipped with chimes.

The Stanton villa presented a picturesque sight, both in the interior and exterior. A large platform, or stage, was built from the lower porch, while the upper porch served as private boxes for Mr. Stanton's New-York guests, who were conveyed to and from New-York on a special train. On the lower porch were seated Mr. Stanton's country neighbors, including the Mayor and Common Council of Woodcliffe, school children, and the farmers, with their sons and daughters, from the surrounding country. Full evening dress was the rule in the upper balcony, while the country folk, on the lower porch, were clad in their Sunday clothes and looked comfortable and happy. Everybody was admitted who paid half a dollar to the charity fund.

Mr. Stanton, who acted as master of ceremonies, astonished his fashionable city guests by appearing on the platform in a business suit and derby hat and smoking a cigar. Mr. Stanton is talked of as a candidate for Mayor of Woodcliffe, and it is said he discarded the regulation dress coat out of regard to the feelings of his country neighbors, and to make himself popular with the Pumpkin Duster Party of the borough.

The orchestra, in the upper tier, had been performing for some time, when Mr. Stanton wanted to begin the show. He tried in vain to signal the leader to stop, but "the band played on" was the only response he got. Mr. Stanton finally threw his hat into the upper balcony, and the music ceased.

Mr. Stanton introduced Artist Graham of Harper's Weekly, and another artist, who gave freehand drawings representing Gen. Grant in war, and a Jersey meadow scene. The sketches were promptly sold to the highest bidder, the millionaire banker acting as auctioneer.

A blonde young woman, with golden hair hanging down her back, whom Mr. Stanton introduced as the "local talent," caused a sensation as she attempted to do a skirt dance and displayed a profusion of lace ruffles. Although the young woman may never be a rival of Cissy Fitzgerald, she was generously applauded. The Pumpkin Dusters and the country folk on the lower porch cheered each other to get an unobstructed view, but the fair performer could not be induced to repeat the dance.

There was no programme, and everything came by surprise. This was especially so regarding a tableau. Mr. Stanton said it represented "Trilby and Dr. Swangarlick." Mrs. Stanton was readily recognized in the character of Trilby, and she was loudly applauded by both her country neighbors and the city guests.

A dapper looking man in a dress coat, whom Mr. Stanton introduced as Prof. Johnson, and a tall, lean man performed some feats of hypnotism which interested the city people and made the country folks look nervous. Prof. Johnson, after being thoroughly hypnotized, with his body appeared to be rigid, was lifted up so that his neck rested on the back of one chair and his feet on the back of another. The tall, lean young man then sat on the chest front of the professor, but his body was not moved, and remained rigid until the spell was broken.

Mr. Stanton, announcing the last number on the programme, said that an Indian war chief, who had been imported from the frontier at large expense, would give a war dance. The Indian chief wore a flaming red quilt for a robe, and a feather duster protruded from the back of his neck. The chief, as he went through the ceremony of worshipping an feather which he held in his hand, shouted repeatedly something which sounded like "Gee Wah du pruter yong."

Banker Stanton, holding his hat in his hand, acted as interpreter, and said: "The chief would like a nice, plump young lady to step on the platform." No one accepted the invitation, and Banker Stanton called little Miss Stanton to receive the enchanted feather from the Indian chief. After the ball began, the Indian war chief, who had donned a dress coat, was noticed dancing a cotillion with a prominent woman from Murray Hill for a partner.

GUARDING A DEAD BODY

The A. P. A.'s Declare that the Catholics Shall Not Bury It.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 29.—Walter Lyford, aged nineteen years, was caught under a cable car in the Springside Coal Company's mine yesterday morning and internally injured. He died yesterday afternoon. Before he died the Rev. Father Wiegand called at the house and was admitted. Passing his hands over the body of young Lyford, he said a prayer.

E. S. Lyford, father of the boy, objected to the proceedings and ordered Father Wiegand out of the house. Father Wiegand left and informed Catholics of the action of Lyford. Some of the Catholics were greatly excited over the treatment given to their priest and say, as the dead boy was a member of the Catholic faith, they will take his body and see that he is decently buried in accordance with the rites of the faith.

Lyford's father, who is a member of the A. P. A., called on that order for assistance, and twenty-five members responded. The A. P. A.'s have charge of the body and declare that they will stand their ground, and if any attempt is made to take the corpse, blood will follow.

Fell from Pinnacle Rock.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Sept. 29.—Paul Flesher, Postmaster at Elkhorn, West Va., was killed to-day by falling from Pinnacle Rock, near Bramwell. He had gone to spend the day at that picturesque spot, and while at the top of the rock, lost his footing and fell almost perpendicularly 170 feet.

High Novelty Dress Goods.

In both stores, elaborate exhibits of fine qualities and handsome designs in Novelty Woolen Dress Goods for Autumn.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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Twenty-third Street.

NOTICE

TO

PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

COACHMAN CRUDDEN CLAIMANT

He Demands that the Mayor of Perth Amboy Be Removed and that the Office Be Given to Him.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 29.—Edward Crudden, a coachman, ran for the office of Mayor eighteen months ago. He received but sixty votes, but he was greatly elated by even such a showing.

He now comes forward with a demand that the Mayor's office be bestowed upon him, alleging that Mayor E. W. Barnes should be removed from office because he does not reside in Perth Amboy. Crudden addressed a letter to the public, in which he says:

Being satisfied in my own mind and proof also being made to me that E. W. Barnes, late Mayor of this city, is not now a resident of this city, but resides in Flemington, N. J., and has no more right, according to the statute, to hold the office of Mayor of the City of Perth Amboy; therefore, according to my Constitutional right as being an independent candidate at the time of his election, I polled the necessary number of votes to qualify me for the office.

Therefore I demand my rights for the office of Mayor from the Board of Aldermen and the citizens of Perth Amboy.

Mayor Barnes is a New-York business man, who resides here, except that he goes to Flemington to spend the Summer months on a farm. He has been in Perth Amboy seldom within two or three months, and his absence has occasioned considerable adverse comment. Crudden, however, has no valid claim to the office of Mayor, and when he shall appear before the Board of Aldermen, as he promises to do, he probably will fail to secure an audience.

While a candidate for Mayor, Crudden spent several hundred dollars, and drove about town in a coach and four.

A DESTITUTE TRIO FOUND

Police Come to the Aid of an Unfortunate Family.

Mrs. Mary Knowles, her aged mother, and her two-year-old baby were found by an agent of the Gerry society in a vacant house at 931 Second Avenue Saturday and taken to the East Fifty-first Stret Station House. The trio would probably have been committed for vagrancy, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, but for Policeman J. W. Carroll.

Carroll said he knew the people to be thoroughly respectable, though they had been unfortunate of late. Mrs. Knowles's husband had died of consumption not long ago. When the officers at the station heard the woman's story they contributed an amount sufficient to keep the little family until employment was secured for the mother. A position will soon be ready for her, as a policeman is building a row of houses at 106 Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and he had promised Mrs. Knowles the position of housekeeper.

Magistrate Deuel said he would commit the little one to the care of the society until to-day, when the policeman will be given opportunity in open court to tender Mrs. Knowles a position. Then probably the case will be dismissed.

New Beasts and Serpents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—There were several additions to the animal population at the National Zoological Park last week. A lioness gave birth to four whelps, a kangaroo brought forth a baby jumper, and a lot of new rattlesnakes came into the world. The birth of the rattlers is said to be the first case of the kind known in captivity.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The "Trilby" Season Closing.—Paul M. Potter's dramatization of Du Maurier's "Trilby" will be continued at the Garden Theatre but two weeks longer. Manager Palmer's efforts to induce Joseph Jefferson to relinquish his time at the Garden have proved unavailing, and the comedian will begin his engagement there Oct. 14. This break in the run of "Trilby" is unfortunate, but it cannot be avoided. The company will go on the road during Mr. Jefferson's brief season, and will probably return to the Garden when he leaves it.

—"His Excellency."—These members of George Edwarde's London Lyric Theatre company, which is to produce W. S. Gilbert's latest comic opera, "His Excellency," at the Broadway Theatre Oct. 14, will arrive on the Aurania next Wednesday: John Le Hay, Cavins James, W. Philips, A. Cramer, E. Snow, John Gun, Nancy McIntosh, Gertrude Aylward, Alice Barnett, Mabel Love, and a chorus of fifty voices. Ellalaine Terriss and the other members of the company will arrive on the following Wednesday.

—"The Rivals," with a Star Cast.—C. B. Jefferson and Joseph Brooks closed a contract with Francis Wilson Saturday night for the Spring tour of "The Rivals" under their management. The cast will include Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane, Nat C. Goodwin, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Drew, and other celebrities. The management finds itself confronted with a salary list of $25,000 a week, or $100,000 for the four weeks of its proposed season.

—Engaged as Prima Donna.—Nita Carritte, who is very favorably known in Europe as a singer, has been engaged by John C. Duff as prima donna of the new opera which he is to present at the Garrick Theatre. She is to sing the rôle of Beatrice. This will be Miss Carritte's first appearance in New-York, though she is an American girl. Her last appearance was with the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England.

—Trouble With the Horses.—In the last act of Nell Burgess's new play, which is to open the season at the Star some time in October, there is a chariot race, in which eight horses are used. Mr. Burgess has been trying for months to secure animals of sufficient intelligence for this scene, but has thus far failed. He has tried, it is said, over forty horses, but they all forget by morning what he has taught them at night.

—An Extra Matinée at the Garrick.—Richard Mansfield has decided to give an extra matinée of "A Social Highwayman" at the Garrick Theatre next Friday afternoon. He has done this because Joseph Jefferson, Nat C. Goodwin, Francis Wilson, John Drew, E. H. Sothern, and other prominent actors have expressed a desire to see the Holland brothers in the play, which has only this week to run.

—Modjeska's Season.—Mme. Modjeska will present "Camille" at the matinée of Oct. 12 at the Garrick Theatre, instead of "Magda," as has been announced. The change was made to allow time to prepare for Clyde Fitch's new play, "Mistress Betty," which will have its first performance Tuesday evening, Oct. 15. Three rehearsals a day are now in progress by Mme. Modjeska's company.

—Theresa Vaughn to Sing.—When Hammerstein's new Olympia Theatre is opened, Nov. 18, Theresa Vaughn will be the star in "Excelsior, Jr." She will sing several new songs, including "When the Band Played on," in German; "Paradise Alley," "Said the Bullfinch to the Sparrow," and a couple of German songs entirely new to this country.

—American Theatrical Syndicate.—Joseph Brooks has signed contracts with Walter Burridge, the scenic artist, which provide for his exclusive services for a year. He will begin at once to design and paint scenery for the two forthcoming productions of the American Theatrical Syndicate.

TAMMANY HALL

Democratic Republican General Committee

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

TAMMANY HALL, Sept. 16, 1895.

At a meeting of the said committee, held at Tammany Hall on the 13th day of September, 1895, the following call and resolutions for the election of delegates to the several nominating conventions, reported from the Committee on Organization, were read, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That primary elections be held on Tuesday evening, October 1, 1895, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, at the places and under the conditions hereinafter set forth for the election of delegates to a City, County, and Judiciary Convention; Senatorial District Conventions, a Congressional Convention for the Tenth Congressional District, and Assembly District Conventions. And that the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to the City of New-York by an act of the Legislature, who favor home rule, a pure and economical administration of public affairs, National, State, and municipal, and who are opposed to and condemn trusts, monopolies, and centralization, and all who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democratic Party in this city be and they are hereby invited to participate therein in their respective districts.

Resolved, That the members of this General Committee be and they are hereby instructed and directed to meet in their respective districts, in conjunction with their respective Assembly District Committees, and at their usual places of meeting, for the purpose of making up a list of names to represent them in the several Conventions above named, and to make the usual and necessary preparations to hold said primary elections.

Resolved, That a majority of the delegates representing each Assembly District in this Committee shall name and appoint three persons, who are hereby empowered to act as inspectors of said primary elections, and to have the supervision and management of the same; and each of said inspectors shall be sworn and shall fully comply with the Primary Election Laws of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That each Assembly District shall be entitled to elect to the City, County, and Judiciary Conventions the same number of delegates as each has members in this General Committee, but shall be entitled only to the same number of votes in said Convention that each district is now entitled to in the General Committee, under the rules of this organization; and that the territory recently annexed from Westchester County be entitled to forty-four delegates to said Convention, to be elected by the Democratic voters of said Annexed District, in such manner and at such times and places as their present Town Committees may designate, and that said Convention shall meet in Tammany Hall on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1895, at 7:30 P. M., for the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

County Clerk.
Register.
Three Supreme Court Justices.
Two Judges of the Court of General Sessions.
Three Justices of the City Court.

That the Senatorial Convention of the Tenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 59 Madison St., on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

First Assembly District	28
Second Assembly District	36
Fourth Assembly District	41

That the Senatorial Convention for the Eleventh Senatorial District shall meet at No. 207 Bowery on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Sixth Assembly District	40
Eighth Assembly District	28
Tenth Assembly District	42

That the Senatorial Convention for the Twelfth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 247 Seventh St., on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Twelfth Assembly District	33
Fourteenth Assembly District	43
Sixteenth Assembly District	39

That the Senatorial Convention for the Thirteenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 4 West 125th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Third Assembly District	42
Fifth Assembly District	36
Seventh Assembly District	39

That the Senatorial Convention for the Fourteenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 180 East 84th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Eighteenth Assembly District	39
Twentieth Assembly District	39
Twenty-second Assembly District	37

That the Senatorial Convention for the Fifteenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 2 East 60th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Twenty-fifth Assembly District	38
Twenty-seventh Assembly District	35
Twenty-ninth Assembly District	38

That the Senatorial Convention for the Sixteenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 267 West 25th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Ninth Assembly District	38
Eleventh Assembly District	36
Thirteenth Assembly District	34

That the Senatorial Convention for the Seventeenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 307 West 54th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Fifteenth Assembly District	35
Seventeenth Assembly District	34
Nineteenth Assembly District	45

That the Senatorial Convention for the Eighteenth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 205 East 56th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Twenty-fourth Assembly District	35
Twenty-sixth Assembly District	30
Twenty-eighth Assembly District	38

That the Senatorial Convention for the Nineteenth Senatorial District shall meet at Elmwood Hall, Columbus Av., between 92d and 94th Sts., on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Twenty-first Assembly District	48
Twenty-third Assembly District	41
Thirty-first Assembly District	45

That the Senatorial District Convention for the Twentieth Senatorial District shall meet at No. 207 East 84th St. on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Thirtieth Assembly District	43
Thirty-second Assembly District	42
Thirty-third Assembly District	41

That the Senatorial District Convention for the Twenty-first Senatorial District shall meet at Urbach's Hall, 107th St. and 3d Av., on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1895, and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Thirty-fourth Assembly District	65
Thirty-fifth Assembly District	59

That the Congressional District Convention for the Tenth Congressional District shall meet at No. 267 West 25th St. on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1895, at 8 o'clock P. M., and shall be composed of the following number of delegates:

Third Assembly District	22
Fifth Assembly District	6
Seventh Assembly District	34
Ninth Assembly District	38
Eleventh Assembly District	38
Thirteenth Assembly District	14
Twenty-fifth Assembly District	1

That the several Assembly District Conventions shall meet on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1895, at 7:30 P. M., and shall be composed of not less than one delegate for each election district, and shall meet at the following places:

First Assembly District—No. 174 Hudson St.
Second Assembly District—No. 59 Madison St.
Third Assembly District—No. 57 Charlton St.
Fourth Assembly District—No. 218 East Broadway.
Fifth Assembly District—No. 4 West 13th St.
Sixth Assembly District—No. 207 Bowery.
Seventh Assembly District—No. [illegible] Abingdon Square.
Eighth Assembly District—Northwest corner Ludlow and Grand Sts.
Ninth Assembly District—No. 267 West 25th St.
Tenth Assembly District—No. 94 2d Av.
Eleventh Assembly District—No. 271 West 33d St.
Twelfth Assembly District—No. 434 Grand St.
Thirteenth Assembly District—No. 315 West 42d St.
Fourteenth Assembly District—No. 300 East 14th St.
Fifteenth Assembly District—No. 781 8th Av.
Sixteenth Assembly District—No. 247 7th St.
Seventeenth Assembly District—No. 307 West 54th St.
Eighteenth Assembly District—No. 326 East 21st St.
Nineteenth Assembly District—No. 444 Amsterdam Av.
Twentieth Assembly District—No. 207 East 32d St.
Twenty-first Assembly District—No. 691 Columbus Av.
Twenty-second Assembly District—No. 200 East 45th St.
Twenty-third Assembly District—Southwest corner of 128th St and Columbus Av.
Twenty-fourth Assembly District—No. 205 East 56th St.
Twenty-fifth Assembly District—No. 19 West 27th St.
Twenty-sixth Assembly District—No. 144 East 65th St.
Twenty-seventh Assembly District—No. 104 West 47th St.
Twenty-eighth Assembly District—No. 334 East 79th St.
Twenty-ninth Assembly District—No. 2 East 60th St.
Thirtieth Assembly District—No. 227 East 84th St.
Thirty-first Assembly District—No. 1,802 Park Av.
Thirty-second Assembly District—No. 1,915 3d Av.
Thirty-third Assembly District—No. 2,009 3d Av.
Thirty-fourth Assembly District—No. 125 East 125th St.
Thirty-fifth Assembly District—170th St. and 3d Av.

That the following specified places have been designated for the following-named persons appointed as the Inspectors of said Primary Elections, as hereby directed:

First Assembly District Primary—No. 174 Hudson St. Inspectors—John J. Martin, Michael C. Fadden, Michael Foley.
Third Assembly District Primary—No. 57 Charlton St. Inspectors—George J. Thompson, Thomas Loughlin, John J. Moore.
Fourth Assembly District Primary—No. 218 East Broadway. Inspectors—Thomas Holland, Michael McCormick, William Horan.
Fifth Assembly District Primary—No. 4 West 13th St. Inspectors—Peter E. Prendergast, Charles E. O'Donnell, Thomas F. McKeever.
Sixth Assembly District Primary—No. 207 Bowery. Inspectors—William D. Calvert, Thomas F. Cassidy, Caesar Lafarte.
Seventh Assembly District Primary—No. 17 Abingdon Square. Inspectors—Charles S. Ferguson, Charles F. McIlhargy, Michael Bergen.
Eighth Assembly District Primary—Southwest corner Ludlow and Grand Sts. Inspectors—De Leon Cherring, Nathan S. Levy, Thomas Boland.
Ninth Assembly District Primary—No. 267 West 25th St. Inspectors—Thomas Carroll, Philip Olwell, Robert Irving.
Tenth Assembly District Primary—No. 94 2d Av. Inspectors—Louis Arnstein, Charles Becker, Jr., Louis Aikle.
Eleventh Assembly District Primary—No. 271 West 33d St. Inspectors—Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas Early, Henry Cunningham.
Twelfth Assembly District Primary—No. 434 Grand St. Inspectors—Edward J. Bradley, Abraham Maas, Frank J. Cullen.
Thirteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 315 West 42d St. Inspectors—Bernard McMahon, Charles Umscheidt, John McMahon.
Fourteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 300 East 14th St. Inspectors—William J. Piedrick, Michael Hackett, Abraham Katz.
Fifteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 781 8th Av. Inspectors—John Rafferty, Matthew H. Murray, George H. Byrnes.
Sixteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 247 7th St. Inspectors—Aaron Hanover, John J. Stringer, Charles Krauch.
Seventeenth Assembly District Primary—No. 307 West 54th St. Inspectors—Adam J. Engelhardt, John F. Ulrich, Edward McVey.
Eighteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 326 West 21st St. Inspectors—James J. Gaffney, Daniel Grosswellier, Andrew Roberts.
Nineteenth Assembly District Primary—No. 444 Amsterdam Av. Inspectors—John J. White, Thomas Heaphey, John K. Green.
Twentieth Assembly District Primary—No. 207 East 32d St. Inspectors—James T. Clooney, Michael J. Devinney, Eugene J. Reilly.
Twenty-first Assembly District Primary—No. 184 West 101st St. Inspectors—John E. J. Clare, James D. McEntee, Max D. Stern.
Twenty-second Assembly District Primary—No. 675 3d Av. Inspectors—William Crosby, Daniel O'Brien, John J. Scully.
Twenty-third Assembly District Primary—S. w. cor. 126th St. and Columbus Av. Inspectors—Lamont McLaughlin, Orville D. Hervey, Michael Ford.
Twenty-fourth Assembly District Primary—No. 205 East 56th St. Inspectors—Michael F. O'Brien, James Dempsey, Jacob Steinert.
Twenty-fifth Assembly District Primary—No. 19 West 27th St. Inspectors—Edwin M. Hagerty, John J. McCloskey, Nicholas Moore.
Twenty-sixth Assembly District Primary—No. 144 East 56th St. Inspectors—John Rourke, Thomas Maguire, Edward McGuire.
Twenty-seventh Assembly District Primary—No. 104 West 47th St. Inspectors—David F. O'Connor, John H. Bambach, Edgar E. Frank.
Twenty-eighth Assembly District Primary—No. 334 East 79th St. Inspectors—Charles Blust, Leo Leipsiger, Stephen A. Ruddy.
Twenty-ninth Assembly District Primary—No. 2 East 60th St. Inspectors—Reynald W. Wilcox, Charles F. Duffy, David Dorn.
Thirtieth Assembly District Primary—No. 227 East 84th St. Inspectors—Joseph Moore, Patrick Curley, William F. Cunningham.
Thirty-first Assembly District Primary—No. 1,802 Park Av. Inspectors—Henry P. McGown, Jr., P. A. Gilroy, Charles Welde, Jr.
Thirty-second Assembly District Primary—No. 1,915 3d Av. Inspectors—James Farrell, James S. Sheridan, Thomas F. Ryan.
Thirty-third Assembly District Primary—No. 2,009 3d Av. Inspectors—James Hanley, Peter J. Baxter, Daniel Rothstein.
Thirty-fourth Assembly District Primary—No. 125 East 125th St. Inspectors—Albert Eiterich, Edwin T. Hyde, Jr., William J. Ellis.
Thirty-fifth Assembly District Primary—170th St.

Monday
September 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WITH GOD FOR AN ALLY

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on Christian Stratagem.

EVER BE MORE THAN CONQUERORS

Practical Lessons Drawn from Gideon's Defeat of the Midianites —Be Alert to Help Save— Victory Assured.

"Christian Stratagem" is the title of the sermon which the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this week. In it Dr. Talmage discusses a subject which is of special interest to Sunday school teachers and scholars, being Gideon's battle with the Midianites near Mount Gilboa. The text chosen was Judges, vii., 20, 21: "And the three companies blew the trumpets, and broke the pitchers, and held the lamps in their left hands, and the trumpets in their right hands to blow withal. And they stood every man in his place round about the camp, and all the host ran, and cried, and fled."

The sermon follows:

That is the strangest battle ever fought. God had told Gideon to go down and thrash the Midianites, but his army is too large; for the glory must be given to God, and not to man. And so proclamation is made that all those of the troops who are cowardly, and want to go home, to the number twenty-two thousand of them scampered away, leaving only ten thousand men. But God says the army is too large yet; and so he orders these ten thousand remaining to march down through a stream, and commands Gideon to notice in what manner these men drink of the water as they pass through it. If they get down on all-fours and drink, then they are to be pronounced lazy and incompetent for the campaign; but if, in passing through the stream, they scoop up the water in the palm of their hands and drink, and pass on, they are to be the men selected for the battle. Well, the ten thousand men marched down the stream and the most of them come down on all-fours, and plunge their mouths, like a horse or an ox, into the water and drink; but there are three hundred men, who, instead of stooping, just dip the palm of their hands in the water and bring it to their lips, "lapping it as a dog lappeth." Those three hundred brisk, rapid, enthusiastic men are chosen for the campaign. They are each to take a trumpet in the right hand and a pitcher in the left hand, and a lamp inside the pitcher, and then, at a given signal, they are to blow the trumpets, and throw down the pitchers and hold up the lamps. So it was done.

It is night. I see a great host of Midianites, sound asleep in the Valley of Jezreel. Gideon comes up with his 300 picked men, and when everything is ready the signal is given, and they blow the trumpets, and they throw down the pitchers, and hold up the lamps, and the great host of Midianites, waking out of a sound sleep, take the crash of crockery and the glare of lamps for the coming of an overwhelming foe; and they run, and cut themselves to pieces, and horribly perish.

Lessons of the Victory.

The lessons of this subject are very spirited and impressive. This seemingly valueless lump of quartz has the pure gold in it. The smallest dewdrop on the meadow at night has a star sleeping in its bosom, and the most insignificant passage of Scripture has in it a shining truth. God's mint coins no small change.

I learn in the first place, from this subject, the lawlessness of Christian stratagem. You know very well that the greatest victories ever gained by Washington or Napoleon were gained through the fact that they came when, and in a way they were not expected—sometimes a falling back to draw on the foe, sometimes breaking out from ambush, sometimes crossing a river on unheard-of rafts; all the time keeping the opposing forces in wonderment as to what would be done next.

You all know what strategy is in military affairs. Now, I think it is high time we had this art sanctified and spiritualized. In the Church, when we are about to make a Christian assault, we send word to the opposing force when we expect to come, how many troops we have, and how many rounds of shot, and whether we will come with artillery, infantry, or cavalry, and of course we are defeated. There are thousands of men who might be surprised into the Kingdom of God. We need more tact and ingenuity in Christian work. It is in spiritual affairs as in military, that success depends in attacking that part of the castle which is not armed and intrenched.

For instance, here is a man all armed on the doctrine of election; all his troops of argument and prejudice are at that particular gate. You may batter away at that side of the castle for fifty years and you will not take it; but just wheel your troops to the side gate of the heart's affections, and in five minutes you capture him. I never knew a man to be saved through a brilliant argument. You cannot bore men into the kingdom of God by the horns of a dilemma. There is no grace in syllogisms. Here is a man armed on the subject of perseverance of the saints; he does not believe in it. Attack him at that point, and he will persevere to the very last in not believing it. Here is a man armed on the subject of baptism; he believes in sprinkling or immersion. All your discussion of ecclesiastical hydropathy will not change him. I remember, when I was a boy, that with other boys I went into the river on a Summer day to bathe, and we used to dash water on each other, but never got any result except that our eyes were blinded; and all this splashing of water between Baptists and Pedo-Baptists never results in anything but the blurring of the spiritual eyesight. In other words, you can never capture a man's soul at the point at which he is especially intrenched. But there is in every man's heart a bolt that can be easily shoved. A little child four years old may touch that bolt, and it will spring back, and the door will swing open, and Christ will come in.

I think that the finest of all the fine arts is the art of doing good, and yet this art is the least cultured. We have in the kingdom of God to-day enough troops to conquer the whole earth for Christ if we only had skillful maneuvring. I would rather have the 300 lamps and pitchers of Christian stratagem than 100,000 drawn swords of literary and ecclesiastical combat.

A Few Men Must Do the Work.

I learn from this subject, also, that a small part of the army of God will have to do all the hard fighting. Gideon's army was originally composed of 32,000 men, but they went off until there were only 10,000 left, and that was subtracted from until there were only 300. It is the same in all ages of the Christian Church—a few men have to do the hard fighting. Take a membership of a thousand, and you generally find that fifty people do the work. Take a membership of 500, and you generally find that ten people do the work. There are scores of churches where two or three people do the work.

We mourn that there is so much useless lumber in the mountains of Lebanon. I think, of the 10,000,000 membership of the Christian Church to-day, if 5,000,000 of the names were off the books, the Church would be stronger. You know that the more cowards and drones there are in any army the weaker it is. I would rather have the 300 picked men of Gideon than the 22,000 unsifted host. How many Christians there are standing in the way of all progress. I think it is the duty of the Church of God to ride over them, and the quicker it does it the quicker it does its duty.

Do not worry, oh, Christian, if you have to do more than your share of the work. You had better thank God that he has called you to be one of the picked men, rather than to belong to the host of stragglers. Would you not rather be one of the 300 that fight, than the 22,000 that run? I suppose those cowardly Gideonites who went off congratulated themselves. They said: "We got rid of all that fighting, did not we? How lucky we have been; that battle costs us nothing at all." But they got none of the spoils of the victory. After the battle the 300 men went down and took the wealth of the Midianites, and out of the cups and platters of their enemies they feasted. And the time will come, my dear brethren, when the hosts of darkness will be routed, and Christ will say to his troops: "Well done, my brave men; go up and take the spoils! Be more than conquerers forever!" and in that day all deserters will be shot.

Again, I learn from this subject that God's way is different from man's, but is always the best way. If we had the planning of that battle, we would have taken those 32,000 men that originally belonged to the army, and we would have drilled them, and marched them up and down by the day and week and month, and we would have had them equipped with swords or spears, according to the way of arming in those times; and then we would have marched them down in solid column upon the foe. But that is not the way. God depletes the army, and takes away all their weapons, and gives them a lamp and a pitcher and a trumpet, and tells them to go down and drive out the Midianites. I suppose some wiseacres were there who said, "That is not military tactics. The idea of 300 men, unarmed, conquering such a great host of Midianites!" It was the best way. What sword, spear, or cannon ever accomplished such a victory as the lamp, pitcher, and trumpet?

God's Ways Always the Best.

God's way is different from man's way, but it is always best! Take, for instance, the composition of the Bible. If we had had the writing of the Bible, we would have said, "Let one man write it. If you have twenty or thirty men to write a poem, or make a statute, or write a history, or make an argument, there will be flaws and contradictions." But God says, "Let not one man do it, but forty men shall do it." And they did, differing enough to show there had been no collusion between them, but not contradicting each other on any important point, while they all wrote from their own standpoint and temperament; so that the matter-of-fact man has his Moses; the romantic nature is Ezekiel; the epigrammatic his Solomon; the warrior his Joshua; the sailor his Jonah; the loving his John; the logician his Paul. Instead of this Bible, which now I can lift in my hand—instead of the Bible the child can carry to Sunday school—instead of the little Bible the sailor can put in his jacket when he goes to sea—if it had been left to men to write, it would have been a thousand volumes, judging from the amount of ecclesiastical controversy which has arisen. God's way is different from man's, but it is best, infinitely best.

So it is in regard to the Christian's life. If we had had the planing of a Christian's life, we would have said: "Let him have eighty years of sunshine, a fine house to live in; let his surroundings all be agreeable; let him have sound health; let no chill shiver through his limbs, no pain ache his brow, or trouble shadow his soul." I envy the prosperity of others so much I would let every man have as much money as he wants, and roses for his children's cheeks, and fountains of gladness glancing in their large, round eyes. But that is not God's way. It seems as if man must be cut, and hit, and pounded just in proportion as he is useful. His child falls from a third-story window, and has its life dashed out; his most confident investment tumbles him into bankruptcy; his friends, on whom he depended, aid the natural force of gravitation in taking him down; his life is a Bull Run defeat. Instead of twenty-two thousand advantages, he has only ten thousand—aye, only three hundred—aye, none at all. How many good people there are at their wits' end about their livelihood, about their reputation. But they will find out it is the best way after awhile; God will show them that He depletes their advantages just for the same reason He depleted the army of Gideon—that they may be induced to throw themselves on His mercy.

He Chasteneth His Own.

A grapevine says in the early Spring, "How glad I am to get through the Winter! I shall have no more trouble now! Summer weather will come, and the garden will be very beautiful." But the gardener comes and cuts the vine here and there with his knife. The twigs begin to fall, and the grapevine cries out, "Murder! What are you cutting me for?" "Ah!" says the gardener, "I don't mean to kill you. If I did not do this you would be the laughing-stock of all the other vines before the season is over." Months go on, and one day the gardener comes under the trellis, where great clusters of grapes hang, and the grapevine says, "Thank you, Sir; you could not have done anything so kind as to have cut me with that knife." "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." No pruning, no grapes; no grinding mill, no flour; no battle, no victory; no cross, no crown!

So God's way, in the redemption of the world, is different from ours. If we had our way we would have had Jesus stand in the door of heaven and beckon the nations up to light, or we would have had angels flying around the earth proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ. Why is it that the cause goes on so slowly? Why is it that the chains stay on, when God could knock them off? Why do thrones of despotism stand, when God could so easily demolish them? It is His way, in order that all generations may co-operate, and that all men may know they cannot do the work themselves. Just in proportion as these pyramids of sin go up in height will they come down in ghastliness of ruin.

Oh, thou father of all inquity! If thou canst hear my voice above the crackling of the flames, drive on thy projects, dispatch thy emissaries, build thy temples, and forge thy chains; but know that thy fall from heaven was not greater than thy final overthrow shall be when thou shalt be driven, disarmed, into thy fiery den; and for every lie thou hast framed upon earth thou shalt have an additional hell of fury poured into thine anguish by the vengeance of our God; and all heaven shall shout at the overthrow, as from the ransomed earth the song breaks through the skies, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! Hallelujah! for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ!" God's way in the composition of the Bible, God's way in the Christian's life, God's way in the redemption of the world, God's way in everything—different from man's way, but the best.

Their Overthrow Terrific.

I learn from this subject that the overthrow of God's enemies will be sudden and terrific. There is the army of the Midianites down in the Valley of Jezreel. I suppose their mighty men are dreaming of victory. Mount Gilboa never stood sentinel for so large a host. The spears and the shields of the Midianites gleam in the moonlight, and glance like the eyes of the Israelites, who hover like a battle of eagles, ready to swoop from the cliff. Sleep on, oh, army of the Midianites! With the night to hide them, and the mountain to guard them, and strong arms to defend them, let no slumbering foeman dream of disaster! Peace to the captains and the spearmen!

Crash go the pitchers! Up flare the lamps! To the mountains! fly! fly! fly! Troop running against troop, thousands trampling upon thousands. Hark to the scream and groan of the routed foe, with the Lord God Almighty after them! How sudden the onset, how wild the consternation, how utter the defeat. I do not care so much what is against me, if God is not. You want a better sword or carbine than I have ever seen to go out and fight against the Lord omnipotent. Give me God for my ally, and you may have all the battlements and battalions.

I saw the defrauder in his splendid house. It seemed as if he had conquered God, as he stood amid the blaze of chandeliers and pier mirrors. In the diamonds of the wardrobe I saw the tears of the widows whom he had robbed, and in the snowy satin the pallor of the white-cheeked orphans whom he had wronged. The blood of the oppressed glowed in the deep crimson of the imported chair. The music trembled with the sorrow of unrequited toil. But the wave of mirth dashed higher on reefs of coral and pearl. The days and the nights went merrily. No sick child dared pull that silver door bell. No beggar dared sit on that marble step. No voice of prayer floated amid that tapestry. No shadow of a judgment day darkened that fresco. No tear of human sympathy dropped upon that upholstery. Pomp strutted the hall, and Dissipation filled her cup, and all seemed safe as the Midianites in the Valley of Jezreel. But God came. Calamity smote the money market. The partridge left its eggs unhatched. Crash went all the porcelain pitchers! Ruin, rout, dismay, and woe in the Valley of Jezreel!

Alas for those who fight against God! Only two sides. Man immortal, which side are you on? Woman immortal, which side are you on? Do you belong to the 300 that are going to win the day, or to the great host of Midianites asleep in the valley, only to be roused up in consternation and ruin? Suddenly the golden bowl of life will be broken, and the trumpet blown that will startle our soul into eternity. The day of the Lord cometh as a thief in the night, and as the God-armed Israelites upon the sleeping foe. Ha! Canst thou pluck up courage for the day when the trumpet which hath never been blown shall speak the roll call of the dead, and the earth, dashing against a lost meteor, have its mountains scattered to the stars, and oceans emptied in the air? Oh, then, what will become of you? What will become of me?

If those Midianites had only given up their swords the day before the disaster, all would have been well, and if you will now surrender the sins with which you have been fighting against God, you will be safe. Oh, make peace with Him now, through Jesus Christ the Lord. With the clutch of a drowning man seize the Cross. Oh, surrender! surrender! Christ, with His hand on his pierced side, asks you to.

"DO OUR CHURCH SERVICES PAY?"

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's First Sermon After His Summer's Vacation.

A large congregation greeted the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, upon the resumption of his pastoral duties after his Summer's vacation. Every seat in the big church was occupied, and many were compelled to stand during the entire service.

Dr. Parkhurst preached a sermon dealing very largely with the question, "Do Our Church Services Pay?" The text selected was from the last part of the tenth verse and the first part of the eleventh verse of the first chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians: "Increasing in the knowledge of God; strengthened with all might according to his glorious power."

Dr. Parkhurst, in part, spoke as follows:

The generation and time that we live in are shrewd and calculating. A great deal of pains is ordinarily taken to see that any expenditure which is made affords good prospects of proportionate return.

There are some who lavish time, money, and effort unthinkingly and aimlessly, but, as a rule, men part with nothing without computing with considerable precision what and how much is likely to come back to them in its stead.

We indicate all this by calling our age a utilitarian one. We are all of us willing to give nothing for something, but we rarely find people who will give something for nothing. The kind of return expected upon our expenditure is not always the best.

Will It Pay?

The question, "Will it pay?" is always uppermost, and nothing will ever compensate for failure to gain something by the effort we have made.

I do not refer to making money particularly. I mean to say that effort and result are bound to stand tied to each other on the terms of a fixed ratio; I mean to say that effort and result are bound to stand to each other as the two sides of a rigid equation.

When you have added together all the pounds that have been laid to an effort and all the pounds that have been gained in the effort, and find that you have lost more than you have gained, it denotes debility. It is similar to taking from a field in the Autumn less in the way of wheat than you put into the field in the Spring, which is an agricultural illustration, but which is intended to cover the whole distance which lies between the cornfield and the throne of God.

Effort Justified by Result.

Effort is justified only by results, and the finer and higher the type of the effort the more that principle means and the more profound and solemn the respect due to it.

There are, I venture to think, few lines of effort that have less to show for it than prayer—less than in proportion to the time expended. This is said not because we do not believe in prayer, but because we do believe in it. You prayed yesterday, perhaps, that a certain sin of yours may be forgiven. You pray again to-day regarding the same sin. Why? Because you do not think your prayer yesterday amounted to anything, and we believe your statement. It has been said that prayer breath is never wasted breath. On the contrary, there is enough prayer breath wasted every year to inflate the sails of the navies of the world.

In anything we do we must ask: "Does it pay?" If not, we must change the effort. The remark is suggested by the circumstances under which we meet this morning. I never stand in the church at the beginning of the year when I do not feel the solemnity of the hour. I feel the pressure of the days and months that are to follow. One Sabbath may settle the entire character of the evangelical campaign we are to go through.

We Should Get Back a Profit.

Are the services we are going to hold here these coming months going to pay? How can they be made to pay? What is the dividend they ought to be expected to yield? They will have to yield a great deal in order to justify the services, because the services are expensive. It costs a good deal to run a church. Just the plant itself represents a big investment, and it costs a large amount this church and lot. It all came out of somebody's pocket, and if converted into cash and gilt-edged securities would yield a good return.

We do not say we ought to get back 5 per cent. in money, but we ought to get back 5 per cent. in something or other. Think of the time that is occupied in the churches of this country; not the time of the sexton, choir, and preacher, but the time contributed by the congregation. It is safe to figure that coming to church and returning home every Sabbath takes two hours. Now, does it pay? Did last year's services return to us as much in fruit as it took out of us in time, money, and perspiration? It is not usual to foot up these matters in a cold-blooded, calculating way, but business is business, and the Lord's business is our business.

Make the Coming Year Pay.

As to what concerns last year in this matter we have not much to do. Last year's balance has been irrevocably struck. But we have the coming year before us, and I want to have it pay, with God's help, and I want you to feel that it ought to be made to pay.

There are languid habits into which pulpit and pew are liable to fall, unless toned up by a realization of distinct purposes. We do not expect to get back our money, but if we are going to keep the equation intact it is indispensable, as we come up to the house of God Sabbath after Sabbath, that the service be animated by a distinct purpose every blessed time, and that we put ourselves under personal achievement to accomplish that purpose.

I know that there will not be a pew purpose unless there is a pulpit purpose. If I come here and preach and pray simply because it happens to be the day of the week when that sort of religious chore is usually attended to, a sort of homiletical and devotional chime wound up for the week the new week comes in, then I can have no righteous reason for supposing that there will be any more compactness of intention on the part of those who happen to be standing around while the chime is being pealed.

Peripatetic Worshippers.

But granting the wicked purposelessness of the pulpit, it is one in which undoubtedly the people are generous sharers. That accounts for a good deal of what is known as church absenteeism. There are a great many who fail to put in an appearance in our sanctuaries, because the sanctuary is not explicit enough in its purpose to make it worth their while to attend.

The same influence is what accounts for that considerable portion of our population known as spasmodic or peripatetic worshippers. The Church, as such, has not a meaning for them, and they drift to this church to-day, and another church a month or so later.

They are just like the opening of the millinery season and women. When the former opens, the women with no intention of buying hang around the millinery windows, because they like to look at the novelties.

If our purpose is intelligently devoted to the place and time, we do not come here, and are not coming here, with an intention of diversion or pastime. Preaching which makes no sense of its chief end not only fails of nourishing effects, but destroys in hearers the power of being nourished—burns up their digestive capabilities.

Nor, if we have intelligent purpose, do we come here for instruction, in the strictly literal sense. If the services in the sanctuary are even half way respectable, they will be an intellectual stimulant to all who participate in them.

The Church an Educator.

Take the country through, from dear New-England out, the Church has been a tremendous educator. The school and the college have grown up under the fostering care of the Church, but the duty of the sanctuary is not to make scholars. Preaching must be intelligent, but it is not the original function of preaching to produce intelligence. Scholasticism and intellectualism in the sanctuary are unholy devils. Our goal of preaching is to reach that spot in the inner man from which proceed our solemn, moral intentions, and from which spring the energies which compass our life. That is the true meaning of the sanctuary.

If it is amusement or entertainment you want, there are a great many other places where you can spend your dollar and have a great deal more for your money. As a first-class diversion, churches are not a success.

God in the Sanctuaries.

But, friends, there is something one needs for living. Life is hard. Say what you like about it, it is hard.

We need not forget our mercies, nor underrate any of the delicious things that weave such threads and patterns of unimpeachable beauty into the web of our experience. It is a tempted life, wrecked by appeals that we scorn, but that come back to us again and again, in spite of our scorn, and we want to hide our head in the hand of God, that so we may face the appeal with a sense of loaned omnipotence, and with no quiver of sensibility as to its hated suggestion.

Then life is a tiresome life. It is a steady strain and drain upon all that goes to compose our personal resources—that is, if we live, and not only stay and hibernate. And the very pressure of life is fitted to drive a man into the house of God, if only it will afford him a clear meeting place between his own oppressed spirit and the heart of Him whose strength is made perfect in our weakness.

The sanctuaries are not sanctuaries at all except they are meeting places between God and His people.

SECRET OF A WRECKED LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. Dowling on the Law of Spiritual Gravitation.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling of Boston preached in Grace Church yesterday morning. His text was from Matthew xxvii., 47: "Lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came." His subject, based on the text, was "The Law of Spiritual Gravitation, or the Secret of a Wrecked Life." His sermon was as follows:

It is not without its solemn lesson to every one of us, my friends, who may feel that we are strong, and above, at least, certain kinds of temptation, that each of the four evangelists calls attention to the fact that the renegade who betrayed our Saviour was not one of the Scribes or Pharisees; not one of the outcast sinners, or publicans; but a recognized advocate of our Lord; one who had supped with Him; one who, more than once, had retired with Him into the garden to pray; one who had even preached the coming of His kingdom; at whose very knees Jesus had knelt only a few hours before, that He might show his self-abnegation by washing this man's feet. While He yet spake, lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude, with swords and with staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people.

But think you this step was taken at once; that in a single hour, Judas the Apostle, became Judas the Apostate? That is not the way men fall. If ever you shall fall, it will not be the way you will fall. It is not the way Judas fell. We see men go down, and we say: "That could never happen to me." But could it?

Study the record of those you have known, who, in a day, have been hurled, like Lucifer, down from high positions of trust, or have lost the purity of womanhood, or the lofty aspirations of youth, and you will not find any clear line of demarcation between the good life and the bad. The purity of thought, their integrity of motive, were not chopped off short and square, as wood is cut in the sawmill.

Law of Spiritual Gravitation.

No, but there is a law of spiritual gravitation which is just as certain and just as manifest in its results as that law in physics which drags the bullet shot from the gun back to the earth again, and which reaches you and me, and throughout the universe. And it is for the purpose of enforcing this fact of the infallible and constantly accelerating gravitation of a man's character toward whatever he determines shall be his chief magnet that I have selected this text this morning.

Dr. Dowling then traced this process of gradual decay in the story of Judas's life, showing that it had its root in the disappointed ambition of a naturally avaricious man, and continued:

Here we see the descending scale: First, a lack of spiritual apprehension of the world to come; then an ambition for this world; then an undue determination to get gain, that he might satisfy that ambition, honestly if he could, but to get it any way; then dishonestly; then betrayal; then remorse; then suicide. Has any one seen during these late years the drama of Judas Iscariot played again, with only the parts of the play cast to different actors? The plot the same, the temptation the same, the sin, the anguish, the end the same?

Tell me what a man likes above all other things, and I will tell you whither that man is tending, what he is, and what he is to be. Let me know his chief love, his gravitating point, the magnet which draws him; it will be an easy matter to tell in which direction he will be drawn—whether up toward holiness, or down toward perdition. And no man is out of the reach of this moral law. The apple falls toward the earth because the earth is greater than the apple, and a man falls or rises toward his chief desire because that desire is greater than the man.

Sins Follow with Rapidity.

And this moral gravitation is not only a universal fact; it is accelerating in its progress. Its velocity is not always the same. When a man begins to go down in the plane of character, the start is often very slow. But things in this world are constantly tending toward a climax. Judas started in sin, as men start to-day, by degrees. He was a long time in getting ready, but when he did, how rapidly one event followed another!

And Jesus seemed to recognize this when He said, "That which thou doest, do quickly! The time has come, Judas! Underneath that veil of outward probity, I, with the eye of omniscience, have been discovering the dark design, which, like the worm in the heart of the tree, has been eating its way—eating its way—until naught is left beneath the bark but rottenness and death. And now, far out across the hills, I hear the distant mutterings of the tempest. The time has come for the tree to fall, crashing to its ruin. That which thou doest, do quickly!"

And Judas arose from the feast. The unsuspecting Apostles supposed that he had gone to provide for to-morrow's food, or to help some poor outcast, to whom Jesus might have referred. And so, as men in the last stages of iniquity have gone forth to scenes of unholy lust and shame, with the pure kiss of mother, or wife, or child still resting upon their lips, Judas, from the holy quiet of a room lit by the presence of the Son of God; Judas from the pure company those disciples, every one of whom, except himself, was at last to grasp a martyr's crown; Judas, from the very memorial supper of his Lord, "went out." "And it was nigh!" Night, not only upon the sea and upon the land! Night in the doomed, tempest-tossed soul of the traitor! Night, always black and starless night, when a soul willfully turns its back upon the Son of God!

Man Does Not Intend to be Lost.

The next time we meet him the plot has ripened. The priests and Pharisees, despising him in their heart, are ready to use him for their tool. And that same night, in Gethsemane, the voice of Jesus falls upon the disciples as he catches the glimmer of approaching lanterns under the olive trees. "Rise, let us be going. Behold, he is at hand that doth betray me." "And lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came." "And the last words which those lips which had so often prayed with him ever uttered to the apostate fell upon his ear as he came and kissed Him and said: "Hail, Master!" "Betrayest Thou the Son of Man with a kiss?"

Now there is only one reasonable explanation of all this. It would seem as though no sane man who had been admitted to the counsels of Christ, who had seen His miracles, who had recognized His power, would have dared turn traitor. The only interpretation of this, and of a thousand similar instances which we see about us every day, is found in this law of the spiritual gravitation of character.

A man turns toward evil. He never intends to become what he does become. But his speed is constantly accelerating; he is gaining momentum as he sweeps on in the current, faster and faster; until, at last, when the crisis approaches, and he hears the roar of the cataract before him, he can only look helplessly toward the green meadows on the shore, the innocence of childhood, the purity of the home days which are now sweeping past him forever.

Oh! if men could only know this! Oh! if when they knew it they would only remember it! The young man who, to-day, is here to-day, separated from the holy associations of the old home among the hills, who is just beginning to enter upon some secret course of dissipation, just beginning to forget the warnings of his godly parents, only knew what, according to the inevitable law of moral gravitation, lies before him, think he would turn, veiling his face with horror, as though a chasm yawned beneath his feet. Oh! that they were wise; that they understood this; that they would consider the latter end!

Dr. Dowling then closed by exhorting his hearers to avoid the beginnings of evil, and showed how, if any had become hopeless because of their sin, there was certain deliverance in Jesus Christ.

He Found Boasting Expensive.

A policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Saturday night arrested John Davis, colored, twenty-three years old, who refused to give his address, for throwing stones at children on West Thirty-first Street.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday no one appeared against Davis, and Magistrate Crane discharged him with a reprimand. As the policeman was leading Davis out of court Davis said to him, in a boasting manner: "I told you I would not be punished. When I get out on the street I will do the same thing over again."

The policeman immediately took Davis back before the Magistrate and reported the matter. Magistrate Crane thereupon fined Davis $5.

AN EXPERIMENTAL TANK

Proposed Construction at the Washington Navy Yard.

FOR TESTING MODELS OF WARSHIPS

Construction Department of the Navy Has Long Desired the Establishment of Such a Tank —Experience Abroad.

A subject that has engaged the attention of naval experts for a number of years is the testing of naval vessels in advance of their construction. Experimental tanks, as they are called, have been established in almost every country in Europe, in which the models of both war and commerce ships are subjected to preliminary trials as to their speed, stability, friction, and turning qualities, before the work of actual construction is begun. England, France, Germany, and Italy test their models in this manner, and these experiments have been found to be of great value. The Construction Department of the navy of this country has been trying for several years to secure the establishment of such an experimental tank at the navy yard at Washington, where the models of warships could be given a trial to settle the important questions in connection with their construction.

A recommendation was first made by Chief Constructor Wilson, who asked for an appropriation of $60,000 for that purpose. Congress has so far never been induced, however, to consider the question. Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, however, the successor to Constructor Wilson, has made detail reports to the head of the department, and the next Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of building an experimental tank at the Washington Navy Yard, in the slip between the old shiphouse and the main branch of the Potomac.

Chief Constructor Hichborn in a recent interview said that the bureau desired to renew most earnestly previous recommendations in relation to the establishment of an experimental tank. "One of the greatest obstacles encountered by this bureau in designing vessels," he continued, "is the determination of a reasonably exact speed which can be obtained with a ship of known displacement, horse power, and under-water form. At present our only data for such purposes is derived from more or less inaccurate reports of the performance of foreign vessels, and is necessarily very unsatisfactory. The bureau in the past has not even had the benefit of experience gained from thorough and exhaustive speed trials of our own ships, exigencies of the service usually preventing a complete series of progressive speed trials, such as have been found of so much value in other services. The lack of reliable data, which can only be accurately obtained from these two sources, has hampered the bureau in its previous design work, and placed it at a decided disadvantage in fixing upon the approximate speed to be expected from any given design."

The bureau in no sense desires to depart from the custom of giving premiums for speed in excess of that stipulated in the contract. Past experience has most conclusively that the inducement of a substantial speed bonus compels a contractor to use his utmost endeavor to allow none but the best material and workmanship to enter into the construction of the propelling machinery, thereby insuring to the navy a high quality of work, such as could not be obtained by any mere system of Government inspection, no matter how rigid.

"The commercial value of an experimental tank," went on the Chief Constructor, "has been well demonstrated by the experience of a private establishment on the Clyde, which has had one in full operation for ten years. Aside from the scientific value of the information derived, they claim that it has been the means of saving them thousands of dollars by enabling them to determine accurately the best form of ship to attain a certain speed, the dimensions of the ship being restricted by certain definite considerations."

Experiments to determine the resistance of ships in advance of construction by towing models of the proposed ships were begun by the late Dr. William Froude in 1872, in a tank built by him at Torquay. This tank was 280 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, and in it experiments were carried on for the Admiralty, and in connection with the towing experiments with a Greyhound, certain laws and deductions were established beyond question. Since the death of Dr. Froude, in 1879, the work has been carried on by his son, Mr. R. E. Froude, and many useful and valuable results have been obtained, the designs of many proposed ships have been altered after model trials, notably in the case of the Polyphemus and the Medway class of gunboats, the deductions being afterward verified by the performance of the vessels. In 1882 a tank of about the same dimensions, and with practically identical appliances, was constructed by Denny Brothers of Dumbarton, in which many thousands of experiments have been conducted with both engineering and commercial success; the tank having enabled them, as the case in point, to successfully construct a high-speed vessel for the Belgian Government under conditions so rigid that under ordinary circumstances surety of fulfilling them would have been impossible.

Mr. William Denny, one of the most progressive and well-informed Scotch shipbuilders, in a letter written in 1887 relative to the importance of the assistance that an experimental tank may render to the naval designer, expresses himself thus:

"The truth is that, all the problems about a steamship, the only one at the present moment incapable of being solved by a priori methods in extreme cases is that of the speed and power. No ability and no training will enable even the most skillful naval architect to overcome the want of an experimental tank in coping with these questions. My partners are so firmly convinced of the value of the tank that every one of them regards the large amount of money sunk in it in the form of a capital, and the large amount still to be sunk in it, as one of our best investments, and have met without grudging the annual outlay required for its administration."

The establishment of an experimental tank would not only benefit the naval service, but would greatly promote the shipbuilding interests of the country at large, by furnishing reliable information as to the future performance of new types of commercial vessels that would aid American shipbuilders to compete on more equal terms with foreign yards in which similar information is already available.

The British Admiralty considered the results obtained so valuable that in 1886 a new tank was constructed at Haslar, near Portsmouth, and the apparatus at Torquay was removed to that place, and installed there with many improvements and additions, under the charge of Mr. R. E. Froude. The new tank is 400 feet long, 20 feet wide and 9 feet deep, and commodious offices are attached with a view of entering extensively upon the work of experimental investigation. In 1889 an apparatus was constructed by the Italian Government at Spezzia, which is practically a duplicate of the British plant at Haslar, except that the tank is 500 feet long and 22 feet wide.

The latest apparatus constructed is that installed by the Russian Government at St. Petersburg in 1892. To duplicate such a plant, including cost of all apparatus and the necessary buildings, but exclusive of ground, would cost about $85,000.

The primary object is to obtain the actual resistance of the model at a speed corresponding to the proposed speed of the full-sized ship. The speed at which the model is to be towed is ascertained by Froude's "law of comparison," which is "for similar forms, corresponding speeds are as the square root of the length, and resistance at corresponding speeds is as the cube of the length." The experiment may develop the fact that the intended lines produce an abnormally high resistance, or are in some other way unsuitable, in which case the model is easily altered or a new one made, and the ship saved from probable failure.

In conducting the experiments absolute nicety of observation and measurement is required. The model is carefully ballasted to the exact draught and trimmed to correspond with the proposed displacement. These factors are observed by inserting needles at intervals around the proposed water line projecting horizontally, and the model is adjusted so that all the needles just break the water. In this condition the weight of the model, plus the ballast, should agree with the calculated displacement. In towing, the change of trim is carefully observed and automatically registered by the machine, and exact observation of the currents, caused by the draughts of air and by the movement of the model, are made, and the general deductions corrected therefor.

The models are made of paraffine wax; a material which seems well adapted for the purpose, because it does not absorb water to change its weight, is easy to finish, and make changes in if necessary, and when the experiments with a given ship are finished, the material may be remelted and used for others. They are cast in a clay mold made to cross sections of the proposed lines, allowing about a quarter of an inch around for finishing. They are cored to allow a finished thickness of about one inch. The core is formed of a wooden framework covered with cloth and coated with a solution of clay to make it impervious to the melted paraffine, and is filled with water to prevent its being floated on the liquid wax, which is cast at a temperature of about 160°.

After cooling, the model is placed in a specially devised machine, by which the lines of the half-breadth plan of the proposed ship are automatically copied on both sides of the model at their respective heights above the keel. The model is rigidly held in a frame capable of vertical adjustment, and after being carefully set to the proper height for the line to be cut, the attendant simply passes a tracer around the line on the drawing, which is placed on the attached drawing board. The cutting is accomplished by two rotary cutters, which are run at a high rate of speed, and connected by a pantograph gear with the tracing arm. In this way the successive lines are cut, and the model is then taken from the machine, the material between the lines is removed, and the model faired and smoothed by hand. It is then fitted with suitable interior strengthening, and carefully weighed and ballasted, and is then ready to be placed in the dynamometric towing machine. This machine is placed on a truck, which moves freely on rails situated on the top of the side walls of the tank, the under side of the machine being about 18 inches above the water. The model is so connected that, while rigidly held against lateral deviation, it is free to oscillate vertically and horizontally. The resistance is received on the short arm of a bell-crank lever, and automatically traced to an enlarged scale on a sheet of cross-section paper wrapped on the surface of a cylinder. The same cylinder also records the time and distance run. The time pen records half seconds, and the distance pen records intervals of ten feet, both being actuated by electric contacts. There are also cylinders at each end of the model for recording the change of trim, by means of rods free to move vertically, their lower ends resting on the model.

A secondary speed-recording register is also provided as a check, and a carriage is mounted in the rear of that, containing the model dynamometric machine, fitted with another machine on similar principles, for testing the efficiency of model screw propellers, and also their efficiency in different positions relative to the hull of the ship. The truck is attched to an endless wire rope, moving over drums at each end of the tank, to which motion is given by a "tower spherical engine," having a specially devised governor, capable of very delicate adjustment to any desired speed from 50 to 1,000 feet per minute. The models are tested at varying speeds at small interval between certain fixed limits, and also at varying draughts of water and conditions of trim. The results, after being corrected, are plotted, and curves drawn, giving in advance full data of just what the completed ship will do in all conditions, with smooth water.

Many advantages are realized from the results of these experiments. The most suitable form for a certain speed may be determined, and the proper adjustment of power to form arranged. On the other hand, a ship having a given form, the most suitables speed can be selected, at which it can be most economically propelled. The form and position of the waves created by the passage of a ship through the water at any speed may be determined. The settling or subsidence of the ship while running may be measured, this being an important feature in light-draught or low-freeboard vessels. The speed at which models may be run being relatively great, the performance of ships at higher speeds than have been realized may be predicted, and room for possibility of further advancement, so far as form is concerned, determined. Much power is frequently wasted in driving unsuitable forms at a high rate of speed, and waste of power involves both heavier machinery and boilers, and increased coal consumption, over what would be necessary with the proper form. Displacement is often sacrificed to attain a certain speed, when the same speed might have been realized with largely increased carrying capacity. Many other minor advantages might be specified. The time necessary to prepare a model from a given set of lines, and make a complete record of resistance at varying speeds, has been found to be about two days.

FOR AN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The Plattdeutsche Fair Will Be Opened at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Next Wednesday.

The Fritz Reuter Home Fair, which will be given under the auspices of the ladies of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 14, promises to be a greater success than at first expected. The ladies who have been soliciting contributions for the past month have got together a large stock of valuable articles, and have received gifts of money to such an extent that at the very outset the success of the project is assured.

The object of the enterprise is, as stated, to raise the funds necessary to erect a home for the aged and indigent as a memorial to the foremost of all German dialect poets, Fritz Reuter. The site for the institution has been acquired, and is situated in the northwestern

HARVARD'S TERM OPENED

A Great Increase in the Number of Students Entered.

CHANGES MADE IN THE FACULTY

Musical and Theatrical Organizations of the University Forbidden to Make Extended Tours.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Harvard's one hundred and sixty-first year opened on Thursday with every indication of an increase in number in almost every department. Early in the Summer it was hardly expected that the number would be so large as last year, but the freshman class alone shows a gain of sixty-nine. The figures for the other classes and departments are not yet made out, but it is expected that there will be almost uniformly an advance, so that the total attendance will be something like 3,500.

Several changes in equipment have been made, but only a few in the curriculum. Prof. Palmer and Prof. Munsterberger of the department of philosophy are both absent this year, and for that reason the philosophical courses are somewhat abridged in extent. Owing to the illness of Prof. Dunbar a change has been made in the economics department, his courses being taken by other instructors for the most part. As usual, there are changes in the department of English, but only in the direction of new assistants in the larger courses.

The Fogg Art Museum is open and is already put to use, but only as a lecture room. Why in the world it is called an art museum is hard to say, for in reality it is little more than a great big lecture room. There is room for but a small art collection, while the building has the largest and best lecture room in the university. Several courses have entirely outgrown the other rooms, and have to be transferred to the Fogg Building.

The chemical building has also undergone some changes. In the basement a new laboratory has been fitted up to accommodate some 250 students.

The new reading room for the library was started before the close of last year. Much work has been done in transfering Gore Hall into a suitable reading room, but it is not nearly ready for occupancy. By the end of October it is expected that the books can be moved into the new room. Meantime the students have to be content with the exceedingly unsatisfactory quarters in Massachusetts Hall. By the way, the Harvard corporation is backing down from its policy of having no electric lights in college buildings until Harvard should have a plant of its own, for the Fogg Building has electric lights, and the addition to the library is also to have them. This will make it possible to study in the evening at the library, which never before has been the case.

The addition to the gymnasium was also begun before the close of the last college year, and is not yet completed. The addition will contain nearly 3,000 lockers and admirable bathing facilities, something that has been sorely needed for a long time past. The gymnasium cannot be opened until they are completed, which is not likely to be for another month at least.

On Monday evening a reception will be given to all new members of the university. There will be addresses by President Eliot and other officers in the university, and by a few prominent undergraduates. Following this a collation will be served in Memorial Hall, and new students will be given an opportunity to meet one another and the head of the university. During the past week the committee on the reception of new students has been kept busy answering questions with regard to new courses and finding suitable boarding places for the many new-comers. The committee has been assisted by some fifty students. The Graduate Club has also been busy in receiving graduate students from other colleges.

A new office has been created at university headquarters. It is that of Recording Secretary. Mr. Frank Boller, during his life, did all the work of Secertary. But since his death it has increased so that a division of labor has been necessary. Accordingly, Mr. Richard Cobb has been given the work of Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. E. S. Hurlbut has been created Recording Secretary. He has under his care all the minutes of the Faculty. In addition, he will have full charge of the teachers' agency. It is intended to make this very efficient. Records of all Harvard graduates who are teaching will be kept, and promotions and transfers will be made from the college office. In this way it is anticipated that the already powerful influence of Harvard in this line will be greatly increased.

A recent vote of the Faculty is creating considerable commotion. It prohibits musical organizations and theatrical companies in college from making extended trips. The annual Christmas trips of the Glee Club and the Pudding theatricals in New-York will, therefore, not be allowed again. The talk is raised over the fact that both these trips come in vacation time. President Eliot feels, however, that, though it is in the vacation, studies both before and after vacation are seriously interfered with, and, more than that, these clubs spread the idea in the West that Harvard is chiefly given to pleasure.

In spite of the Faculty's edict, however, the old Dickey Club is still allowed to exist. On Thursday the second ten from '98 were elected, as follows: J. H. Perkins of Milton, E. Wadsworth of Boston, W. Stackpole of Boston, M. S. Barger of Newport, P. Palmer, Jr., of Chicago, G. W. Boork of Brookline, E. G. Burgess of Montclair, N. J.; H. K. Brent of Lexington, Ky.; G. H. Seull of Boston, and S. W. Wheeler of Philadelphia.

WORK UNDER WAY AT YALE.

All the Departments Opened Except the Medical and Art Schools.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Every department of Yale University is now in full blast, except the Medical and Art Schools, and these will be opened in a few days. President Dwight and his family returned from Litchfield, Conn., the day before the University opened and the President presided over the exercises in Battell Chapel Thursday morning, when the university formally resumed its work for the present term. He announced the deaths of four members of the university during the vacation. The athletes from Cambridge University, who are here to try conclusions with Yale in New-York occupied seats in the chapel during the religious exercises, and watched with a great deal of curiosity the Yale seniors make their formal bow to the President of the university when the latter walked down the aisle. One of the deaths announced by the President was that of a senior, George Zabriskie Gray of New-York City, who died in London about two week ago, and the three other deaths were those of members of the junior class.

The Medical School will not begin its annual session until Oct. 3. Examinations for the entering classes and conditioned men will be held on Oct. 1 and 2. This is the first year for conditioned members of the school to have an opportunity to remove their conditions on the beginning of the fourth term. All the classes of the Medical School will be unusually large this year, the senior class being the largest in the history of the school, numbering about thirty. The junior class numbers about twenty-five. This is the last class of the Medical School in which a member of the school can graduate after a three years' course. The school has been almost entirely remodeled. New seats have been provided for the main recitation rooms, the Faculty room has been refurnished, and the entire building has been repainted. There are five Faculty changes in the school, Drs. Cheney and Swain being made professors, Drs. Osborn and De Forest full professors and C. J. Bartlett instructor in bacteriology.

There has been some discussion aroused because about twenty-five members of the incoming senior class of the Law School have left to enter the Columbia Law School. A leading member of the Law School Faculty explained the withdrawals on these grounds: "Nine of them were dropped and fifteen were conditioned heavily. Columbia is welcome to them. We are trying to raise the standard of the Law School here and expect to succeed."

Dr. W. L. Phelps's class in the new senior and junior course of modern novels has held its first meeting already. The course is unique, there being no other like it in any other college, so far as Dr. Phelps knows. A great many people in New-Haven and elsewhere are interested in this course and will read the novels prescribed through the year. A list of fifteen was published in order to give the men an opportunity to read them during the Summer. Many of these and also two or three which have not heretofore been announced, will be read for the Fall term work, one novel being taken up each week. The list is as follows up to the Christmas vacation: "Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "Marsella," by Mrs. Humphry Ward; "A Modern Instance," by Howells; "Esther Waters," by Moore; "A Gentleman of France," by Weyman; "Treasure Island," by Stevenson; "The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Stories," by Bret Harte; "The Phantom Rickshaw and Other Stories," by Kipling; "A Suburban Pastoral," &c., by Prof. Beers; "Trilby," by Du Maurier.

During the Winter term only foreign novels will be considered, and then in the Spring another series of English novels will be read. More than 250 men have selected this course. In addition to reading the novels, the students are required to write a one-page review of each, giving their own impression of the book and its characters. Dr. Phelps states that the idea of having such a course came to him suddenly, and he acted upon it at once. It is in a large degree an experiment, and its continuation hereafter will depend upon the measure of success attained this year. One drawback lies in the great size of the class, which renders it impossible to hold discussions on the works read and makes the lecture system necessary. The best literary talent is now being put into this class of literature, and the novel holds to-day exactly the same important place which the drama held in Queen Elizabeth's time. Every one is going to read novels to some extent, and it is important to read good ones and to read them critically for the best that is in them. For these reasons Dr. Phelps feels that there is a real need for the new course.

The school year of the Yale Divinity School was opened Friday morning with recitations and lectures. The entering class numbers about thirty, which is nearly the usual number. The other classes of the school are about the same in membership, making the total number of students enrolled about 110. This is a slight increase over last year. There are two changes in the Faculty this year. Prof Day has retired from active service, and Prof. Harris has resigned as active professor, but will lecture on one or two special subjects.

There are few changes in the apparatus of the Yale Gymnasium, the equipment and the finish of the building this year, but several important ones are announced in the management of the institution. Henry S. Anderson, who has had charge of most of the floor work of the gymnasium the past year, and who was also assistant to his brother, Prof. W. G. Anderson, in his work, has resigned and accepted a position as instructor of the University School in Cleveland. Mr. Anderson will have exclusive charge of the gymnastic work of the members of that school. This is one of the best equipped standard drilling schools of the West, and sends many men to Yale and the other leading Eastern colleges annually. His successor is Mr. Watson, from the Western Maryland College.

There has been excellent material developed by Prof. Anderson in the gymnastic team of last year, and students who are working their way through Yale may be aided by work in the gymnasium. Otto Monahan of last year's gymnastic team has accepted a position as Director of gymnastics in the Trinity School, New-York, and George L. Buist, Captain of the team last Winter, had charge of the work in heavy gymnastics at Chautauqua this Summer. Prof. Anderson and Dr. J. W. Seaver, the associate Directors of the gymnasium, have both returned and assumed their duties for another year. Dr. Seaver had charge of the lectures on gymnastics at the Chautauqua Summer School the past season.

The officials of the Yale Art School, which opens Oct. 7 and closes June 1, have issued a circular setting forth the advantages of that institution. According to the circular there are two terms of three months each, and one term of two months. The fee for instruction, including the use of the models, easels, and drawing boards, is $10 per month in advance, with an annual fee of $5. The school is open to students of both sexes, with equal privileges, but no pupil is received under fifteen years of age. Students of this school enjoy all the privileges, under the usual restrictions, accorded to students in the other professional schools of the university. The school has an equipment the value of which amounts to about $400,000, including a beautiful and commodious building erected on the campus at a cost of about $220,000, and endowment fund of $75,000 for professorships, a scholarship fund of $15,000 for study abroad, and several foundations for prizes.

The building contains well-appointed classrooms for drawing, painting, modeling, and etching—the latter being supplied with a press and all the requisites for the practice of this art. There are also large exhibition galleries, containing valuable collections of original works of art; the Jarvis Gallery of Italian art, numbering 122 paintings dating from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries; the Trumbull Gallery of historical portraits, &c.; also a collection of original sketches by the old masters, a collection of about 150 casts and marbles representative of Greek and Renaissance art, a valuable collection of old Chinese porcelain and bronzes, and an extensive series of Belgian wood carving of the seventeenth century, the confessionals and wainscoting of an old chapel in Ghent; also a considerable collection of autotypes.

A fellowship prize of $1,500 will be awarded June 1, 1897. Competing students must have been pupils of the school for at least two years before entering a preliminary concourse, to be held two months before the final competition; the preliminary concours to consist in making a satisfactory full-length drawing from the nude model. The judges in the final competition will be the Faculty of the Art School and three well-known American artists—two painters and one sculptor. This fellowship is intended to enable the successful competitor to pass two years in study abroad. Other prizes are offered for competition in regular course for special merit.

The degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts will be conferred by Yale University upon students of marked ability who, having fulfilled the requirements of a prescribed course of advanced studies in the several departments of instruction, shall produce an approved original composition in painting or sculpture, and a satisfactory thesis on some topic relating to the fine arts. Students from other art schools who have received the requisite elementary training in art may enter this advanced course, ending in the conferring of this degree, on submitting satisfactory examples of their work and passing the requisite examinations. The regular prescribed course of study covers a period of three years, ending in the conferring of an art-school certificate; pupils may enter for shorter periods as special students, but not for less than a single term. Students who have received a certificate who continue their studies in an advanced course are accorded special privileges and have their fees remitted one-half.

THE NEW CLASS AT PRINCETON.

Students Settling Down to Work—Officers of Class Organizations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The last week at Princeton University has been one of preparation and organization. The students and professors have now returned, with few exceptions, and the classroom work is becoming as settled as before the long vacation. The schedule of conditional examinations has occupied the attention of a large number of such students as are not inclined to too much "polling" during the term, and, this over, the work of daily recitations and lectures is assuming its accustomed importance. The latest figures on the entering class place the number at a slight reduction from those at first sent out, but its membership will exceed that of the class which was graduated in June, thus giving the total enrollment of the university a small advance on last year's figures. The new class is said to be a strong one intellectually. In athletics it has thus far made a creditable showing, and the Captains of the various athletic teams have already selected from it several men of whom they expect good work on the field or track. In accordance with the usual custom, the President of the junior class called the freshmen together after their matriculation and instructed them briefly in the customs of the college and on what would be expected of them on the part of the other classes of the university. Capt. Bradley and President Elliott of the baseball organization, Capt. Garrett of the track team, and Dudley Riggs, '97, also advised the new men concerning their duties and privileges, and the class officers were elected. They are: President—Marshall Geer, of Summit, N. J.; Vice President—John Baird of Haverford, Penn.; Secretary and Treasurer—Edwin N. Benson, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee of the university Athletic Association was reorganized the past week, and in the following officers: President—Albert G. Milbank of New-York City; Secretary—James J. Elliott of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

The senior class has resolved to wear the academic costume, the cap and gown, during the entire senior year, instead of beginning the custom the second term, as in former years. The caps and gowns have already arrived, and will be worn on all public occasions, the caps only being worn at other times.

The Press Club of the university was reorganized on Friday night with these officers: President—W. R. Wilson of Denver, Col., of the senior class; Secretary—Ralph E. Urban of Germantown, Penn., of the senior class.

The work of laying off and grading that part of the lower campus which lies between Dod Hall and the Brokaw Field, which was commenced during the Summer, is now in rapid progress, and will be continued during the next two or three months until completed. Treasurer Osborn has been asked to expend $5,000 on the grading and sodding. The macadam roadway in the rear of Dod Hall will be extended to the entrance of the field, and the foot paving in front of the hall will be continued to the row of elms on the east of the field.

During the Summer the Zoological Museum of the university has received from the Massachusetts Entomological Commission a large case containing specimens of the gypsy moth in various stages of development. The life history of the insect is exhibited by the collection. These specimens were prepared by Prof. Fernold of Amherst College, and exhibit rare skill in their arrangement. Another gift to the university during the Summer was in the shape of a collection of valuable and rare old books, now in the university library. The collection contains the "De Articulis Fidei et Ecclesiae Sacramenti," by Thomas Aquinas, from the press of Ulni-Zell, Cologne, 1468-70; "The Speculum Isidori de Summo Bono," and "Liber S. Cypriani Episcopi de Duodecem Abusibus Seculi," from the same press, and bearing the same date as the above; three theological tracts in one volume, bound in vellum, and printed by Guidenschall at Cologne in 1470, the author being T. Gerson; another by T. Gerson, entitled "Problemation Seu Prologos in Concordantias Evangelistarum," published at Cologne in 1470; John of Salisbury's "De Nugio Curialium et Vestigus Philosophorum," printed at Brussels, 1476; Strabo's Geography, the editio princeps, printed at Rome about 1469, by Sweynheym & Pannartz, a book bound in full calf. As only 275 copies of this edition were printed, its rarity is decisive. The collection also contains the works of Pliny the Elder, printed in 1472 at Venice by Tenson. This is in excellent preservation, and is a folio bound in full calf. Apart from its intrinsic value, the copy is interesting as bearing the arms of the Marquis and Earl of Annandale, drawn in colors on the margin of folio three. It comes from the Hopetoun library. An editio princeps of Aristophanes, printed in 1848 at Venice, is also in the collection, and an editio princeps of Euripides, in two volumes, dated Venice, and from the Aldine press, 1503. There were also presented with these books three pages of the "Biblia Pauperum," the Bible of the Poor, which was an epitome of the Bible proper, consisting of forty pages of illustrations, with appropriate texts. It is the most famous and creditable specimen of the early block book. This collection is presented to the library by an eminent alumnus of the university, whose name is withheld from publication by his own request.

The new bacteriological laboratory, erected during the Summer on lower Washington Street, immediately below the Isabella McCosh Infirmary, is for the purpose of carrying on investigations in connection with the State Board of Health of New-Jersey, and will consist of microscopical and other suitable inquiries into the nature of such matters as may be submitted by physicians in practice in the State of New-Jersey. The special object will be to render the physicians such aid as may be possible in the speedy diagnosis of contagious and preventable diseases.

The Dramatic Club has reorganized for the year, with R. D. B. Glenn, '96, as President; M. Gray, '96, as manager; A. McNish, '97, as assistant manager, and C. Sharff, '96, as Secretary. Gordon Fisher, '96, Augustus P. Molly, '96, W. Foster Burns, '96, and Arthur W. Schumacher, '95, have been elected life members. The club begins the year with excellent prospects, being on a firm financial basis. Two plays are announced for the coming year, for which trials will begin in the near future.

The sophomore honor men have just been announced. For the academic department they are as follows: First Group—P. L. Johnson, C. S. Reed, P. E. Robinson, and H. H. Yocum. For the School of Science, the first five men are E. C. Heald, H. H. Kennedy, H. Hall, F. C. Grass, and P. D. Stockly.

The chapel choir has been chosen for the year. In addition to last year's membership, the following men have been given seats: From '96—Armes, A. Johnson, Kingsbury, Killmer, Scheide, Barnett, Kilpatrick, Smithers, Wheeler, and McElroy; from '97—Patterson, Richards, Alexander, Cox, Shortz, Rhodes, Evans, Harkness, and Hutchinson; from '98—Hall, Sterling, Carter, P. C. Martin, R. H. Smith, James, Harvey, Morehouse, Downey, and Cowell; from '99—Hayden, Pomeroy, Harding, Wilson, McKinney, Cook, McWilliams, Clark, and Moore.

PROGRESS AT CORNELL.

Two Hundred More Students Expected, Despite the Requirements.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Instruction for the twenty-seventh year at Cornell University began Thursday. Entrance examinations commenced on the 18th, and since then new and old students have been flocking here in larger numbers than ever before. The registration of freshmen has already passed the 550 mark, and the prospects are that the entering class will reach 650. Although it cannot be stated authoritatively as yet, it seems very probable that the total registration will be above 2,000 this year, an increase of 200 over last year.

The year of instruction was formally opened with an address by President Schurman, Thursday, in Armory Hall. His opening remarks bore directly upon the number of registrations. He said: "I am glad to say that so far as we are able to calculate the number of new students who have registered is 104 greater than at this time last year. We have between 500 and 600 new students in the university. That is, indeed, a very satisfactory showing, when we consider that the entrance requirements have been raised during the last two years. Those of you who have been in the university know that the process of raising the entrance requirements has been for some time going on. It will be completed in 1897, and will raise by a year's work the entrance requirements for three-fourths of the students in the university. A large number of students in the university have been affected by these advanced entrance requirements. It is thus particularly gratifying to know that the university is receiving more than its usual increase of new students."

After giving the usual round of advice, athletics were touched upon: "Athletics, Cornell athletics, in one sense are in a bad way. We should not deceive ourselves about our condition. Make no boasts at all until we have actually achieved. All intercollegiate athletics in America are in a bad way. Intercollegiate football has been rough and brutal. Intercollegiate athletics have been run for money. They have cut into the time of the student which should have been devoted to other work. It was this that influenced our Faculty so last year when the question of abolishing intercollegiate athletics came up, and the Faculty voted not to abolish this branch of athletics, but to regulate it. Games, so far as possible, on college grounds, not gladiatorial contests in great cities; fewer games out of town; more sportsmanship in conduct and method are what we require. Sportsmanship does not consist in winning every game; the test is not the victory, but an honorable contention for the victory. Unless we can infuse intercollegiate athletics with true sportsmanship, intercollegiate athletics are doomed."

The following list of the preachers who will hold services at Sage Chapel during the Fall term was announced to-day: Sept. 29—The Rev. H. L. Anglot, D. D., Boston, Mass., Methodist; Oct. 6—The Rev. H. S. Nash, Cambridge, Mass., Episcopal; Oct. 13—The Rev. George S. Barrett, Norwich, England, Congregational; Oct. 20—The Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Methodist; Oct. 27—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., New-York City, Presbyterian; Nov. 3—The Rev. Charles F. Aked, Liverpool, England, Baptist; No. 10, 17, and 24—The Rev. J. S. Riggs, D. D., Auburn, Presbyterian; Dec. 1—The Rev. S. H. Gallup, Syracuse, N. Y., Unitarian; Dec. 8—The Rev. Lyman Abbott, Brooklyn, N. Y., Congregational.

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The New Fourth Class, Now Complete, Made of Good Material.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—The list of the new fourth class, Naval Academy, is now complete. It includes all the cadets admitted at the May and September examinations. The class is quite large, and the instructors consider it made up of an unusually good set of youths.

The list, with States, is as follows:

H. M. Gleason, Kansas; A. S. West, Georgia; H. R. Royall, Alabama; F. H. Yates, Maine; J. W. Greenslade, Ohio; L. E. Wright, Tennessee; C. L. Maguire, Missouri; R. D. White, Missouri; H. E. Lackey, Virginia; J. E. Bailey, Michigan; A. W. Johnston, District of Columbia; F. J. Horne, New-York; A. S. Bird, Illinois; W. N. Vernon, Oregon; A. C. Savidge, Pennsylvania; E. C. Kalbfus, Pennsylvania; E. B. Fenner, New-York; W. H. Conger, Pennsylvania; G. S. Furguson, North Carolina; W. R. Sayles, Jr., North Carolina; R. E. Pope, Nebraska; W. J. Frawley, Massachusetts; J. L. Beckner, Kentucky; C. E. Courtney, New-York; J. E. Cull, Vermont, P. Helm, Jr., Kentucky; J. E. Matthews, Illinois; H. C. Cocke, Virginia; Oscar Schmidt, Indiana; H. H. Bissell, New-York; R. T. Wood, New-York; A. E. Watson, New-York; S. B. Thomas, District of Columbia; T. J. Merritt, Ohio; J. K. Taussig, District of Columbia; H. S. Sparrow, Ohio; E. A. Wichert, Connecticut; C. C. Bloch, Kentucky; G. A. Bisaet, Kentucky, V. A. Kimberly, Massachusetts; S. H. R. Doyle, South Carolina; C. W. Smith, Iowa; P. Kearney, Missouri; H. H. Evans, Mississippi; F. M. Osterhaut, Michigan; C. B. Hatch, Illinois; R. W. Vincent, Pennsylvania; J. E. Lewis, Montana; A. W. Northup, Ohio; W. C. Wood, Georgia; L. L. Brinser, Pennsylvania; P. B. Dungan, Nebraska; J. H. Tomb, Missouri; A. Buchannon, C. H. Woodward, Georgia; J. C. Muir, California; C. N. Bowman, Illinois; C. Shackford, New-Jersey; W. S. Pase, Illinois; F. A. Asserson, New-York; C. H. Fischer, F. O. Branch, Indiana; J.T. Buttrick, Rhode Island; J.R. Combe, Jr., Illinois; H. L. Wyman, Illinois; Mr. Ashman, Mississippi; F. Morrison, Arkansas; R. Montgomery, Oregon; D. H. Welle, Utah; E. B. Larrimer, Kansas; C. E. Morgan, West River; J. N. C. Parrish, Indiana; N. M. Nunt, Maine; G. W. Forman, Illinois; R. H. Gillett, New-York; F. F. Turner, Indiana; A. C. Irwin, Ohio; S. H. McCarty, Missouri; W. N. Jefers, W. S. Miller, New-York; J. T. Bowers, New-Jersey; W. B. Craighed, Indiana; J. W. L. Clement, Jr., Louisiana; C. N. Cote, Ohio; E. J. Sadleir, Kansas; F. J. Horn, Illinois.

STUDENTS AT DARTMOUTH.

The Largest Freshman Class in the History of the College.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Dartmouth College has opened with an auspicious outlook. The largest freshman class in the history of the college has just entered, numbering 135, and new acquisitions among the upper classmen will make the number 160. The Faculty is stronger than ever, and few changes have been made. President Tucker is pushing the new Dartmouth idea with more vigor than ever.

The erection of Butterfield Museum, which will be one of Dartmouth's finest buildings, is progressing rapidly. The basement and the entire first floor will be taken up by biological working rooms and laboratories. On the second floor will be the main museum room, which will extend through two stories to the roof. Geological laboratories and recitation rooms will occupy the left wing of the second floor. On the right wing of the same floor there will be recitation rooms in sociology. The rooms on the third floor corresponding to the galleries in the museum will be devoted to museum purposes. The building will cost $75,000, and will be completed before the Fall term of the next college year.

The name of Katherine L. Quint appears among the graduate students who are candidates for the degree of A. M. The action of the Trustees in admitting Miss Quint to graduate study is a pleasant recognition of the fact that her father, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, the senior member of the Board of Trustees, has served twenty-five years on the board. He celebrates next year the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation.

A memorial service to Harry A. Gibson, '97, who was drowned this Summer, was held in Rollins Chapel at vespers Sunday evening.

CLIPPED A LOCK FOR LOVE

Jacob, Once Mary's "Company," Paid $5 Fine and Loves Her No More.

Jacob Stern of 208 Broome Street, who is not more than seventeen years old, has entertained a warm regard for Mary Dulgoff of 87 Essex Street, who is younger than he. Mary admits that Jacob was her "company" when their families both lived in the same house. Stern moved to his present address not long ago. Saturday evening he went to Mary's house and, when she returned from an errand, she found Jacob sitting on the doorstep. Mary's hair was hanging down her back.

Jacob produced a pair of shears, seized Mary, and cut off a lock of her hair. The girl ran crying to her father who complained to the police. Jacob was arrested and arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The prisoner protested that he had no thought of doing Mary any harm, for he loved her too well for that. Magistrate Brann told him he was too young for such nonsense, and must pay $5 fine. Jacob paid, and, as he passed out of the courtroom he assured Mary that she might consider herself unloved by him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters must be directed per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Santiago, per steamship Hiana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at *8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at *8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1:30 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjoma.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Buffon; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at *1 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venesuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 5 PM previous day.

CHARLES H. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1895.

HUMPERDINCK'S FAIRY OPERA

Something About "Hansel and Gretel" Which Is to be Produced at Daly's Theatre Next Week.

Sir Augustus Harris's company, which is to present "Hansel and Gretel" at Daly's Theatre next week, sailed from Liverpool on the Aurania last Wednesday, and should arrive here next Wednesday. Sir Augustus Harris, who is coming over to rehearse the opera, sailed on the Lucania Saturday, and is due here next Friday. It is in Mr. Daly's contract with Sir Augustus that he shall have one day and one night rehearsal of the piece before it is produced. Mr. Daly declines, as he always has done, to allow the use of his theatre on Sunday, and so, in order to fulfill his contract, he has decided to present "Hansel and Gretel" on Tuesday, instead of Monday night, giving Sir Augustus Monday evening for his dress rehearsal.

The scenery for the fairy opera which has proved such a wonderful success in Europe, is all prepared, and some of the effects are said to be unprecedented on the stage of this country. The opera itself is very simple, telling a really pretty little fairy tale plainly. The scenery, however, is quite elaborate, and the music is said to be very charming. The book is by Adelheid Wette, and the music by Engelbert Humperdinck, while the English adaptation is the work of Constance Bache. The opera is in three acts, two of which pass in woodlands inhabited by witches and fairies, and one in the room of a poverty-stricken family, of which Hansel and Gretel are the two children. In the woodland scenes a number of remarkable transformations take place, which have astonished the Old World, and are confidently expected to have the same effect here.

Sir Augustus Harris furnishes the principals of the company, and a great many of the chorus. The orchestra will consist of a large band of competent musicians, led by Herr Anton Seidl, who has been specially engaged by Mr. Daly for the work. Rehearsals of the chorus have been in progress under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris's stage manager for a long time.

The opera tells the story of Hansel and Gretel, two poor children, who are driven into the woods by their mother to pick strawberries for their support, and who fall into the hands of a wicked witch, who intends to roast and eat them. They hoodwink the old woman, and succeed in casting her into the oven prepared for themselves, whereupon a number of little ones whom she has baked into gingerbread children are brought back to life and restored to their parents. There are gatherings of angels and all kinds of fairy spectacles presented during the two woodland acts, and the spectacular features of the opera are described by those who have seen it as simply wonderful.

BURIAL OF INVENTOR YOST

He Remained a Firm Spiritualist to the End.

Private funeral services were held Saturday night at 309 West Fifty-fourth Street over the body of George W. N. Yost, who died last Thursday after an illness that began three months ago. The burial took place yesterday in the Mount Kensico Cemetery, near White Plains.

Mr. Yost was known as the inventor of a typewriter, and was instrumental in the organization of the Union Typewriter Company, which was incorporated little more than a year ago. Mr. Yost was sixty-four years old. He leaves a wife and a son and daughter.

Although a shrewd man of business, Mr. Yost had a tendency in his nature which led him into abstract speculation and made of him a devoted Spiritualist. With a Chicago Spiritualist named Dr. Rogers, he formed a great friendship, believing that the doctor was able to communicate with the spirits of the dead and to record these conversations and interviews upon the typewriter.

In spite of the conviction of his friends that Dr Rogers imposed upon him, Mr. Yost maintained his intimacy with Dr. Rogers in particular and his belief in Spiritualism in general to the last moment of his life.

The Definition Completed.

From Puck.

Johnny—Papa, isn't a presentiment a sort of feeling that something is going to happen?

Papa—Yes; a feeling which you seldom hear about until the thing has happened.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR. GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16, †Fulda.....Nov. 16
†Saale.....Nov. 2, *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6, †Ems.....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 9 AM | P. Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | Victoria, Dec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Dull Week in Speculation, with Immaterial Changes in Prices.

PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS IN CONTROL

Gold Exported Notwithstanding Lower Rates of Exchange—Settlement of the Whisky Fight—Steadiness of the Grangers.

MONDAY—A. M.

The week's speculation in the stock market has not resulted in any very material changes. The volume of business was somewhat smaller than in recent weeks, the trading being confined largely to professional operators.

The long-expected decline in foreign exchange occurred, but shipments of gold in considerable volume were made to Canada and to Germany, notwithstanding that rates were below the point where gold can be shipped at a profit. The shipments to Germany were special transactions, on which a commission—in other words, a premium—was paid by those ordering the metal, which is required in connection with the conversion of a national loan. The supply of cotton bills in the market is fairly good, and promises to be better in the near future, so that there is little danger of gold leaving the country as a regular exchange transaction. Railway earnings continue to improve, and the returns of bank clearings show that general business continues to make good progress.

Activity centred in the Granger group and in some of the coal stocks among the railways, and in Sugar, Tobacco, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and Chicago Gas in the industrials. The changes in the Grangers were slight, the result for the week being an advance of ¾ in Rock Island and ⅛ in St. Paul, and declines of ¼ each in Burlington and Northwestern. Atchison lost ⅜. In the coalers, Reading gained 1⅛ points, Jersey Central ⅜, and Lackawanna, on small transactions, 2⅝ points.

There were the usual fluctuations in Sugar, with a final net gain of 1⅞ points. There was no particular news on the property. Chicago Gas was fairly well held, although there were evidences of liquidation at times. The important gain was made in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, which closed at its top price, a net gain of 4½ points. It was announced on Saturday that a compromise had been reached between the reorganization committee and Messrs. Greenhut and Morris, through which the bonds of the company would be restored to the treasury and the real estate leases placed in possession of the company, and all litigation, both in the East and in the West, discontinued. This means harmony in the trade, and consequently a good prospect for dividends on the stock of the reorganized company.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing, Sept. 29, '94.
Adams Express	150	150	147
American Cotton Oil	22¾	20½	31⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	71¼	69¾	76
*American Sugar Refining	109½	107	80½
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101⅞	100½	92½
American Tobacco	102½	99½	99
American Tobacco pf	109¼	109¼	115
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	23½	22⅜	..
A., T. & S. F. pf., & when is.	34	33¼	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1⅛	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	64¾	64½	77
Bay State Gas	20½	20	..
Canada Southern	55⅞	54¼	51½
Canadian Pacific	61⅛	58½	66
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	20¼	19⅝
Chicago Gas	71⅝	68½	70⅛
C., B. & E. I.	51	51	..
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅞	104⅜	102⅜
C., R. I. & P.	87⅝	85¼	72⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	47	45⅞	39⅜
C., M. & St. P.	78⅜	76½	64
C., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅜	129	122¼
C., R. I. & P.	80¾	78⅜	60⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	7	6⅛	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¾	39	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	4¼	3	..
Co.	24¾	23¼	15⅝
Consolidated Gas Co.	142¾	140½	110
Delaware & Hudson	133½	131½	134
D., L. & W.	170½	169½	171½
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅜	17	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	53½	34½
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	25	20⅝	..
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	99	98	102
Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	64½	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	45⅞	45½	..
General Electric	40¾	38¾	38¼
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¾	¾	5
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	¾	¾	..
Illinois Central	103¼	101	..
Iowa Central	11	10⅜	7⅜
Iowa Central pf.	35½	35	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9¼	9¼	..
Laclede Gas	29¼	28¼	19
Laclede Gas pf.	88	86	73
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25	17
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	74	72
Lake Shore	150	150	135
Long Island	86	84	..
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	21⅝	20	..
Louisville & Nashville	64⅜	63	56⅜
L., N. A. & C.	10½	9⅜	8
L., N. A. & C. pf.	29⅜	28	24¾
Manhattan Beach	6¾	6⅝	..
Manhattan Con.	112⅞	110½	116⅞
Michigan Central	101	100	98½
Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86¼	86	..
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59⅜	59¼	..
Minnesota Iron	70	69	..
Missouri Pacific	39½	37⅜	27⅛
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	18	18	..
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	38⅞	37⅝	22¼
*National Lead Co.	36⅞	34¾	39
*National Lead Co. pf.	92¾	91⅞	87¼
National Linseed Oil	25½	23½	16
National Starch	7½	7½	..
National Starch 1st pf.	50⅛	50⅛	40
National Starch 2d pf.	23	23	33½
New-Jersey Central	114½	112	111½
New-York Central	103⅜	102½	99¾
New-York & New-Haven	180	180	..
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	16½	15½	14¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	30½	27
N.Y., L.E. & W., 1st in. pd.	13½	12⅝	..
N.Y., L.E.& W.pf.,1st in.pd.	26	26	..
New-York, Sus. & West.	13½	12⅜	16⅞
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	36⅝	34⅞	45⅜
Norfolk & Western	4	4	8⅜
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¾	14¾	25½
North American	5¾	5⅝	4¼
Northern Pacific	5½	5⅛	4½
Northern Pacific pf.	19¼	18⅞	13½
Ontario & Western	18½	18	16⅜
Oregon Railway & Nav.	25½	25	23
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	11½	11¼	..
Pacific Mail	33¼	30⅞	15¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	5⅝	5½	4
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅝	19⅝	17⅜
P., C., C. & St. Louis	20½	19½	18⅜
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	93	93	51½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173¾	173	159¼
Rio Grande Western pf.	43¼	43	..
St. Louis Southwestern	8½	8	4½
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	18⅛	17½	8⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	44	43¾	36
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121¼	120	113¾
Southern Pacific	24⅝	23½	..
Southern Railway	13⅝	13	13⅜
Southern Railway pf.	40¾	39½	42½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	44⅞	41⅝	18½
Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅛	9½
Tol., Ann A. & N. M.	2	1¾	7¼
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅛	12⅜
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	6½	6⅛	4½
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅞	8	..
U. S. Cord. pf., all in. pd.	16⅜	16	..
U. S. Cord. gtd., all in. pd.	33⅝	33	..
United States Rubber	42	40⅜	39½
United States Rubber pf.	94½	93⅞	94
*United States Leather	17½	16⅝	10¼
*United States Leather pf.	87⅜	85	61⅜
Wabash	9⅝	9	6⅝
Wabash pf	24½	23¼	14½
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	..
Western Union Telegraph	93⅛	92¼	87¾
Western Union Beef	9	9	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	15½	12⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	50¾	49½	45⅞
Wisconsin Central	6⅞	6⅜	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was moderately active in the early part of the week, but became dull toward the close. Call loans were made at from 1½@3 per cent., the average being about 2 per cent. Time money was in fair request. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper was in fair supply, with good demand chiefly from Eastern cities and near-by points. Rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5@5¼ per cent. for good six months', and 5¼@5½ per cent. for good year to six months' single names. The Bank of England gained £869,216 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 60.23, became 61.52. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,675,000f in gold and lost 1,225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was lower, partly because of more active money, but mainly in consequence of more liberal offerings of bills. The posted rates for sterling were $4.86 for 60-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.80 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $23,390,934, and the exports for the same period $68,171,993. The net exports, therefore, have been $44,781,059. The net exports to date in 1894 were $60,159,489; in 1893, $12,984,187, and in 1892, $52,146,917.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $147,325. The banks now hold $22,296,175 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,360,700, a decrease in specie of $293,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,186,200, a decrease in deposits of $9,327,900, and an increase in circulation of $301,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 28, '95.	Sept. 21, '95.	Sept. 29, '94.
Loans	$611,376,200	$617,342,900	$497,561,000
Specie	61,677,500	61,970,600	92,010,500
Legal tenders	97,902,800	100,089,000	115,439,700
Net deposits	549,136,500	558,464,400	586,638,500
Circulation	14,102,000	13,800,500	10,808,800

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Sept. 28, '95.	Sept. 21, '95.	Sept. 29, '94.
Specie	$61,677,500	$61,970,600	$92,010,500
Legal tenders	97,902,800	100,089,000	115,439,700
Total reserve	$159,550,300	$162,059,600	$207,450,200
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	137,284,125	139,616,100	146,658,375
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$22,296,175	$22,443,500	$60,791,825

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$22,296,175	1889	$14,075,400
1894	60,791,825	1888	325,750
1893	24,120,500	1887	14,757,175
1892	4,892,400	1887	9,017,100
1891	4,008,125	1886	5,968,925

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅜
Can. Pacific	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	2⅜
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	4½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1¼
Long Island	1
Minnesota Iron	1
Pitts. C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Rio Grande W. pf.	2
St. P. & Omaha pf.	1

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1
General Electric	1
Illinois Central	2
Pacific Mail	1½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central	2
Union Pacific	1⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue con.	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	2½
Chicago & Erie inc.	1⅝
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1
Duluth & I. R. 1st	1⅜
Erie 2d, cn.	4⅞
Erie 2d, cn. cfs.	8¾
Kan. Pacific con.	2
Louisville, N. A. & C. con.	8¾
Louisville, N. A. & C. gen.	1⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
Mo., Kansas & E. 1st	1¼
Oregon Improvement 1st	3½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1½
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1⅝
Reading 1st pf. inc.	2
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1½
Reading 3d pf inc.	1⅜
Reading gen.	2½
Reading gen., t. r.	1⅜
Reading gen., t. r., unstamped	3½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1½
Savannah & Western 1st	1½
Southern Railway 5s	1⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron, 1st, Birm.	2
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pacific 1st	4
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy con.	2
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1⅜
National Starch 1st	1
Norfolk & Western 100-year 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1½
Northern Pacific con.	1
Oregon Improvement con.	3
Peoria & Eastern inc.	1
St. J. & G. I., t. r.	1
Wabash 2d	1

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable, by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 26,	1895	£43,743,252	.....
Sept. 27,	1894	38,711,109	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 26,	1895	£80,939,506	£50,033,349
Sept. 27,	1894	76,239,024	50,307,782

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 26,	1895	£34,201,825	£14,657,925
Sept. 27,	1894	35,962,000	11,954,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 26,	1895	£21,993,000	£13,166,000
Sept. 27,	1894	13,532,000	15,291,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 26,	1895	£8,004,000	£11,910,000
Sept. 27,	1894	7,963,000	9,491,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 26,	1895	£4,274,000	£6,878,000
Sept. 27,	1894	4,150,000	6,862,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 26,	1895	£2,898,000	£1,449,000
Sept. 27,	1894	3,083,333	1,541,667

Total last week	£196,053,583	£98,094,274
Corresponding week in 1894	179,640,466	95,447,449
Week ending Sept. 19	194,967,392	97,584,180
Corresponding week last year	180,210,195	95,339,520

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,756,904
Corresponding week 1894	10,197,028
Since Jan. 1, 1895	389,287,092
Corresponding period 1894	325,553,831

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,728,896
Corresponding week 1894	6,881,471
Since Jan. 1, 1895	247,372,915
Corresponding period 1894	267,875,238

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$93,433
Corresponding week 1894	66,817
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,726,331
Corresponding period 1894	15,609,344

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$3,328,037
Corresponding week 1894	732,675
Since Jan. 1, 1895	94,200,907
Corresponding period 1894	110,222,784

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The uneasiness felt by the investing public on account of the recent large shipments of gold has disappeared during the past week, which has been characterized by a large demand for all grades of investment securities for foreign and domestic account. Those [illegible] have ruled strong, few bonds have been offered. The $2,000,000 Lehigh and New York fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, open for subscription Wednesday, were, we are informed, readily disposed of. In fact, all issues of the Lehigh Valley Road were in good demand, owing perhaps to the fact that rumors have been current that this road will eventually be controlled by the Pennsylvania system. Considerable trading has been done in Erie securities. When issued, prior lien 4s were mostly sought after, the closing quotation being 99½@100. There has been a noticeable demand for New-York and New-England first 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. bonds. This issue now sells on a 4½ per cent. basis, and, considering the fact that it was not only undisturbed in the reorganization, but that $5,000,000 has been spent on the road in betterments, these bonds appear very desirable. As was announced last week, the control of the road was offered to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, and, if this offer is accepted, the bond will sell on better than a 4 per cent. basis. The market for bonds of a more speculative character was dull but firm. Among the more active issues notable advances were made by Chicago and Erie firsts and New-York, Lake Erie and Western seconds, each of which gained more than two points. Substantial gains were also made by Oregon Short Line 6s, Missouri, Kansas and Eastern firsts, and Reading issues. The noticeable features of the municipal bond market were the remarkably high prices obtained for the State of Massachusetts and the New-York City loans, the former 3½ per cent. forty-year gold bonds being awarded at 110.07 and the latter 3 per cent. gold bonds at 100.3177.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The People's Natural Gas and Pipeage Company this week cut its dividend in two, declaring 1 per cent. for the last quarter instead of 2 per cent., as formerly. This, following the passing of the Philadelphia Company's dividend, leads to the conclusion that there will be a shortage of natural gas here the coming Winter, and that the cost of keeping up the supply is constantly increasing. Consumers are now paying double the rates that were charged when the companies declared monthly dividends of 1 per cent. The stocks are all low in price, and purchases are based on the expectation that some day the companies will succeed in manufacturing a fuel gas, when the plants represented by the magnificent distributive systems will become very valuable. Traction shares have been firmer, but the only significant feature has been the fact that insiders have been the buyers of Central. In some quarters it is thought that the prospect of a legislative investigation of municipal affairs is the bearish factor on this group of securities. The sluggishness of Duquesne Traction, Mr. C. L. Magee's road, which will be one of the greatest beneficiaries of the consolidation, is a puzzle to the Street. On Oct. 7 the stockholders of Citizens' Traction, the wealthiest in the country, will vote to lease the system to the combination for 900 years on a guarantee of 6 per cent. dividends on the par value of the stock. The Standard Underground Cable Company this week increased its rate of dividend from 6 per cent. per annum to 8 per cent., and the stock sold above par. United States Glass common advanced to 16@17. The entire list of traction bonds is in good demand and firm. Money is fairly steady at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley	7½	8
Philadelphia Company	15⅜	15½
Wheeling Gas	17⅜	18½
Central Traction	26½	26¾
Citizens' Traction	56¾	57½
Pleasant Valley	20	21¼
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15⅞	16½
Duquesne Traction Company	35	35¼
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	39¼	39¾
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf.	36	36½
U. S. & Signal	14½	14⅞
Westinghouse Air Brake	..	148

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—The local market is firm and quiet. Such trades as have been made, while few, were at full prices. The disposition of investors at the present time is to hold off awaiting more favorable opportunities. Bank stocks are quiet, with no reported sales; the rest of the list shows no particular feature. Gas and Electric still continue in favor, and are now selling ex dividend.

For money, rates of discount are firm, with a better class of paper passing, at 5 to 5½ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	47
Atlantic	32	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26⅛
City	50½	..
Commercial	47	48¼
Eagle	56	..
Fifth	78	48
First	110	113½
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	61	..
Jackson	19	23
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	137	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	52½	..
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43¾	..
National Commerce	45	..
Old	112½	116
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	70	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	..	46
PAWTUCKET.		
Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	264	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	178½	182
N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	19¼	19½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb bonds	113	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb b'ds, r'hts	8⅞	9⅛
Providence & Springfield	80	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	216¼	220
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	30
Gorham Manufacturing	81	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	117¾	120
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	99½	..
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Paw. Hair Cloth	39¾	95
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	90	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	97	100
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	51
Merchants'	49	..
Prov. Washington	48	50
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	83¾	84½
Providence Gas	84	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	92	..
R. I. Elect. Protect.	..	120
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Prov. & Stonington Steamship	149	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	70	..

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The rate of discount for three months during the past week was ¾ per cent., and for 30-day bills ⅝ per cent. The influx of gold is decreasing. Silver is quiet. On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, and mining stocks were the only interesting feature. In this class of stocks the excitement continues. American railway securities were somewhat brisker. New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary rose 1; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 2, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures ½ each. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, Norfolk and Western ordinary, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¼ each. Illinois Central declined 1; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, ½; do, A's, New-York Central, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific shares, ¼ each.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Metropolitan Trust Company's certificates for first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company notifies holders of such certificates that upon application to that company they will receive the cash amounts due them under the reorganization plan. The certificates for the preferred stock will be ready for delivery after Oct. 15.

ST. MATTHEW'S A PIONEER

The English Lutherans of Brooklyn Lay Its New Cornerstone.

MAYOR SCHIEREN TELLS ITS HISTORY

Praise for Its Early Workers and Its Present Pastor — Young People Exhorted to Work Zealously.

Impressive services were held yesterday at St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, the partially erected edifice which stands at Sixth Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn.

Ground was broken for the edifice July 11, and so rapidly has the work progressed that yesterday the cornerstone of the building was laid. Beautiful Autumn weather was favorable for a large gathering of Brooklyn Lutherans. Not only was every available inch of space within the walls occupied, but the crowd overflowed, filling the near-by streets and sidewalks.

On a temporary platform, decorated with the American flag, sat Mayor Charles A. Schieren, the Rev. W. E. Main, pastor of St. Matthew's; the Rev. I. K. Funk, the Rev. J. W. Loch, pastor of the German Evangelical Church in Schermerhorn Street, and the Rev. F. H. Bosch.

After an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Main, a Scriptural reading by the Rev. Mr. Bosch and an appropriate hymn, Mayor Schieren, who is a member of the church, made an address. He said in part:

"When we read the history of this country, we admire the hardy pioneer—the man who has the courage to weather the storm and brave the perils of a new land. As a rule, the pioneer does not prosper, but those who come after reap the harvest of his toils. Well, now, St. Matthew's is a pioneer, and I believe there are a few pioneers left here this afternoon.

"When churches began to be erected here the English Lutheran Church was not known. To-day there are thirty-eight Lutheran churches in Brooklyn, though there were not more than four when St. Matthew's, the first English Lutheran church, was established. While the growth of the Lutheran and Scandinavian Churches has thus been very rapid, that of the English Lutheran has not been, for this is the first congregation of that denomination to erect a church, though there is now in course of erection another English Lutheran church."

Mayor Schieren then enumerated some of the pioneers of St. Matthew's, eulogized their sacrifices and efforts on behalf of the church, and paid a tribute at the same time to the present pastor of the church.

"You can scarcely realize, my friends," he continued, "what the planting of such a church as this in a thickly populated section means.

"I see throughout the audience many young men who are not afraid to announce and uphold their allegiance to the Christian religion; who are working every day for the uplifting of young men and women—are working to bring them nearer to Christ.

"Now the future of this church rests in your hands, young men and women. It is your duty to exert your influence for the good of this neighborhood. If more young men were not ashamed to come out boldly and announce their faith in Christ, this City of Brooklyn would be a vastly purer city than it is. I hope that the sister Lutheran churches will do all they can to assist the efforts here, for, though separated in name, we are all working for the same cause—the saving of souls for eternity."

The Rev. Dr. Funk then gave an impressive talk on the importance of the Church as an institution for the progress of humanity, and as the keystone for civilization. Addresses were also made by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Roth of the Emanuel Evangelical Church, and the Rev. J. P. Kreichting.

The contents of the cornerstone, which was laid by the pastor, who used a gold trowel, included documents giving the history of the church, which was founded in 1859; names of the present officers and members, names of the Sunday school pupils, President of the United States, Governor of New-York State and Mayor of Brooklyn, copy of a Bible and hymn book, Manual of Brooklyn Sunday School Union, names of architect, masons, carpenters, and Superintendent of the building; copies of New-York and Brooklyn newspapers, Lutheran World and Observer, Columbian half-dollar and a cent, dime, and quarter of a dollar of this year's issue.

The total cost of the church will be about $50,000, two-thirds of which amount has been subscribed.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARASIONS

Exchanges for week ending Sept. 28	$559,087,303
Balances for week ending Sept. 28	37,831,270
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 21	615,099,129
Balances for week ending Sept. 21	38,571,604
Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	576,153,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,637,396
*Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	543,755,356
*Balances for week ending Sept. 7	32,215,851
Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	517,276,567
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,960
Clearings for week ending Aug. 24	503,040,623
Balances for week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641

*Five days.

Dividends.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Oct., 1895, to stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1895.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1895.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record, Sept. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Sept. 16, 1895.

CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
No. 503 Fifth Avenue,
New-York.
New-York, Sept. 27, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the Preferred and One and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock, payable on and after Oct. 1, proximo.

G. SMITH STANTON, Asst. Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, September 24th, 1895.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS.

Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds.

Rochester Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Midland R. R. Company of New-Jersey, due Oct. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1895.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on and after Tues., Oct. 1, 1895. ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, Sept. 29, 1895.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO., maturing Oct. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHARLES G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING CO.
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24, 1895.

Coupon No. 6 of this Company's First Mortgage 6½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be payable on and after Oct. 1, 1895, at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place, New-York. J. D. STEWART, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1895, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William St.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVENU

THE GOVERNMENT MAY ACT

Southern Pacific's Threat Against the Union Pacific.

CONTINUOUS TRAVEL IN DANGER

The Right of the Southern Pacific to Decline Connection with the Union Pacific a Question to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Law officers of the Government are interested in a rumor which was printed last week, to the effect that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had notified the Union Pacific Railroad Company that after November it would refuse to run trains from Ogden to the Pacific coast in connection with the Union Pacific trains, thus practically shutting out the latter from Pacific coast business. No official intimation to this effect has reached either the Department of Justice or the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but the matter is under inquiry by the officials of both divisions of the Government. No expression of opinion regarding the possibilities of the case will be made at either department, in view of the fact that it may come before them for action; all that they will say is, in the language of Attorney General Harmon, "that all the rights of the Government, whatever they are, will be fully protected."

A judicial decision has recently been made respecting the obligations resting upon a railroad company to establish and maintain "running connections" with another, and it is of interest in this connection.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company brought suit against the Northern Pacific Railway Company to compel it to accept, at Portland, from the Short Line, in the latter's cars, freight destined for Puget Sound points, advance to the delivering company the amount of freight charges due it, and collect the whole transportation charges from the consignee at destination. The order was asked by the Short Line Company on the ground that it was a "running connection," sanctioned by custom among railroads, and was required not only by the terms of the charter of the Northern Pacific Company, but by the Inter-State Commerce act as well. Judge Field of the Supreme Court of the United States, on circuit, refused to issue the order, Judge Deady of the District Court, dissenting. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, the action of Judge Field was sustained, in an opinion rendered by Judge McKenna. Adopting the definition used by Judge Field, the Court of Appeals said:

The running connection, which must be permitted by the defendant, is not a running over its line, but only in connection with it, a provision intended to secure the transportation and exchange of freight between connecting lines, and not the use of each other's roads by the cars of such companies. * * * We are of the opinion that a running connection of one road with another, within the meaning of the defendant's charter, only includes such arrangements as to the time of arrival and departure of trains, and as to stations, platforms, and other facilities as will enable companies desiring to connect to do so without detriment or serious inconvenience.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, early in its existence, according to the statement of Secretary Mosely, came to the conclusion, over the dissent of Commissioner Morrison, that, under the law, it had no power to enjoin the establishment and maintenance of through routes by the co-operation of certain railroads. There is, however, a provision in the act granting a charter to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a land grant to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which, it is believed, can be invoked to prevent the Southern Pacific Company from carrying out its reported intention of breaking off connection with the Union Pacific at Ogden, reducing it to the level of a purely local line, and depriving it of the power to meet its obligations to the Government, as regards its bonded debt. Section 12 reads, in part:

The track upon the entire line of railroad and branches shall be of uniform width, (the gauge was afterward fixed by act of Congress,) so that when completed, cars can be run from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast. * * * the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph shall be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the Government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line.

The assent of the various corporations named in the act, including the Central Pacific of California, (now leased to and operated by the Southern Pacific,) to its provisions, are on file in the Department of the Interior.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S TRIP

He Will Begin To-day a Journey That Will End at the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Archbishop Corrigan will begin to-day a journey which will extend to Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo, formerly Tegualtanopeuh, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where he will take part in the religious pageant and glorification incident to the reopening of the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, in the Cathedral of the Hill Top, the richest Catholic edifice in Mexico.

His Grace will first go to Washington to be present at the annual gathering of the Board of Directors of the Catholic University of America, the yearly meeting of the Archbishops of the United States, and the sessions of the Eucharistic League Congress.

The celebration in the Cathedral of Guadalupe will begin Oct. 1 with a blessing by Archbishop Alarcon and the coronation of the Virgin. Archbishop Corrigan, who will be accompanied by Mgr. Farley, will then, at San Luis Potosi, and at the City of Mexico, meet many of the most distinguished prelates of the Catholic world, as well as those of Mexico, and a multitude of pilgrims, dignitaries, and travelers from the Americas, Europe, and elsewhere.

The ceremonies in the Cathedral of Guadalupe will last twelve days, and be remarkable in point of imposing and reverent functions, the concourse of church dignitaries, and the enthusiastic worship of the devout at the shrine where tradition makes the Virgin meet the Indian, Guauhtlatohua, or Juan Diego, converted and baptized at the Church of Tlateluco, and announce her wish that a temple be built to her on one of the hills of Tapayac.

The cathedral has been undergoing repairs since 1890, and in its neighborhood are memorial chapels and the Church of the Well. The decorations of the cathedral illustrate the tradition which makes it a shrine. Four paintings by Pina are on the walls, the altar is a triumph of lavish bounty of decoration and the use of precious metals.

Around the altar and choir is a solid silver railing, and a frame of virgin gold eight inches wide surrounds the tilma, on which is the divine painting, which is surmounted by the Virgin's crown in gold, jewel set. Four minarets, which are pedestals for as many winged angels, are at the corners of the tilma, and above the crown the four winged angels in adoration. On each side of the high altar is a smaller altar. The choir is rich in antique wooden carvings.

The anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin to the Indian, Dec. 9, 1531, will be celebrated with extraordinary pomp.

Of the gifts for the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe will be a diadem of diamonds from Pope Leo and a sceptre of gold from the diocese of Chilapa.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, 1,789 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,000.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 211 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brownstone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,600.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, leasehold of 470 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Pitt Street, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,990.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION

To close the Estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties

Nos. 79 & 111 Nassau Street,
151 Mercer Street,
34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place.
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverley Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, October 14th, 1895,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Corner Maine and Mechanic Sts., in the
VILLAGE OF NEW-ROCHELLE,
County of Westchester, State of New-York,

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,

To close the estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, Under the direction of
Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee.

The Choice & Valuable Properties

CONSISTING OF

53 PLOTS
On North and Spring Streets, Lockwood and Sickles Avenues,
2 PLOTS ON
Corner North St. and Colgni Av.,
and plot containing 2 9-10 acres on
Peters Road, opposite Homestead.
ALSO
112 4-10 Acres
Comprising homestead of the late George G. Sickles, with building thereon, adjoining the well-known
Rochelle Park,
AT
New-Rochelle, New-York,
and about 9 8-10 acres of salt meadow in
The Town of East Chester, County of Westchester.

For book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1895.
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION,
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Esq., Referee,
the
3 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE,
between 89th and 90th Sts.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Presinger vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class IV.—2—Walter vs. Youthful League Club. 3—Haberman vs. Manning.

Clash, Ming, and being in the City of New-York, and Hugh N. Camp. At 2 P. M.: Annie Kelly, Mirand A. Fernold, Elizabeth Orr, and Herman Bleyer.

Class VII.—5—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 6—O'Keefe vs. Haffen.

Class VIII.—7—Hatch vs. Zeller. 8—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 9—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 10—Jones vs. Stewart. 11—Bond vs. Cronin. 12—Fleiss vs. Treadwell & Harris Baking Company. 13—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Reid. 14—Milbank vs. Willoughby Weston Improvement Company. 15—People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 16—Matter of Packer Manufacturing Company. 17—Matter of Schaeffner. 18—Brooks vs. Livingston. 19—Lippman vs. Lippman. 20—Berg vs. Berg. 21—Van Wack vs. Livingston. 22—Wittmann vs. Schroeder. 23—Bergin vs. Deering. 24—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 25—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company vs. McGraw. 26—Berliner vs. State National Bank. 27—Shea vs. Hauer. 28—Bodine vs. Brown. 29—Duchatel vs. Duchatel. 30—Allen vs. Doepfner. 31—Schlefer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 32—Ward vs. Garetts. 33—Harada vs. Harada. 34—Koke vs. Balken. 35—People, &c., vs. Levy. 36—Boate vs. Boate. 37—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 38—Silver vs. Buckhout. 39—Dodson vs. Munsell. 40—Sheboygan Boot and Shoe Company vs. Frank. 41—Matter of Pianophone Company. 42—Goode vs. Browne. 43—Fossette vs. Brown. 44—Randolph vs. Younes. 45—Thaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 46—Manhattan Railway vs. Stickney. 47—Cragin vs. Calhoun. 48—German Odd Fellows' Home Association vs. Hensinger. 49—Fink vs. Paulus. 50—Hutson vs. Hutson. 51—Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works. 52—People, &c., vs. Burke. 53—Graham vs. Graham. 54—Boune vs. German Odd Fellows' Home Association. 55—Corey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 56—Du Bois vs. Thompson. 57—People, &c., vs. Grundman. 58—Spooneer, the premises vs. McConnell. 59—Vanauken vs. Ker. 60—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Vernam. 61—Youmans vs. Stapleton. 62—Hayward vs. Moudelboum.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Special Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT — Extraordinary Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

10—O'Grady vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Mary Adelia Gunther, Frances M. Dupre, James Jarrett,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and McCarthy, JJ.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Kreizer vs. Allaire. 2—Moir vs. Pearsall. 3—Buchanan vs. Prospect Park Hotel Company. 4—West vs. O'Neill. 5—Irwin vs. Haines. 6—Bens vs. North American Rubber Company. 7—Ludwig vs. Gove. 8—Heerdegen vs. American Surety Company. 9—Ralli vs. Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 10—Gaskell vs. Cowan. 11—Sawyer vs. Sickles. 12—Fromme vs. Gray.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Cohn vs. Kahn. 2—Rumpf vs. Perkins. 3—Quigg vs. International Shirt and Collar Company. 4—Shinn vs. Exchange Broadway Bath Company. 5—Rielly vs. Poerschke. 6—Groff vs. Friedline. 7—Blood vs. Smith. 8—Isaacs vs. Plative. 9—Quaylino vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10—Flynn vs. Maine Steamboat Company. 11—Hillyard vs. Smith. 12—Shaw vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 13—Moynihan vs. McKeon. 14—Hurt vs. Tauber. 15—Farrell vs. Harrison. 16—Gaskell vs. Cowan. 17—Hand vs. Rogers. 18—Rabinswitz vs. Burns. 19—Anderson vs. Hoople. 20—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 21—Burbright vs. Kilgannon. 22—Gleason vs. Thorn. 23—Hammond vs. Van Schaick. 24—Norwood vs. Hickok. 25—Newcombe vs. Hyman. 26—Serrell vs. Brady. 27—Lynch vs. Sauer. 28—Murray vs. Crimmins.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz. 2—George J. Plunkitt. 3—Patrick Curley. 4—William Clark.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Stewart. 2—John O'Brien. 3—Charles H. Headland. 4—Alexander Meier. 5—Joseph Morris. 6—Michael Lamb. 7—Mary Tighe and John Tighe. 8—Esther Cohen. 9—Isidore Rosenblett. 10—Frederick Somerset and William Hussey. 11—Peter Donohue. 12—Alexander Gloster. 13—Arthur B. Gloster. 14—Charles Luhes. 15—John McGrane. 16—Thomas Sheridan. 17—Ellen Treanor. 18—Meyer Lidkowitz. 19—James Berrigan. 20—Edward J. Degman. 21—Patrick McCarthy. 22—John McCarthy. 23—Christopher H. Shutt. 24—Thomas Devraux. 25—Charles Marascia. 26—Thomas A. Hyland. 27—Martin Lauche. 28—Harry H. Dotty and Richard Vance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph H. Denning. 2—Thomas F. Leahy. 3—Abraham Rosenbaum. 4—John Bendetto. 5—Mary Harvey and Susan Fitzgerald. 6—Frederick Rohter. 7—Mary Walsh. 8—George Dutcher. 9—Tony Bruno, (two cases.) 10—Minnie Stein. 11—Charles Lehne. 12—George Driscoll. 13—William J. Mahoney. 14—Francisco Damato. 15—Anthony Washington (two cases) and William Creasy. 16—Annie Sweeney. 17—John Hayes. 18—David Dorsey. 19—John Glavin. 20—Tony Cortes. 21—Edward Connolly, (two cases.) 22—George W. Appo. 23—Henry H. Dittmeyer and Rosie Metzger. 24—William D. Stephens. 25—Thomas Vidler, (two cases.) 26—John Kerr. 27—Stuart M. Freeman. 28—Daniel Driscoll. 29—Samuel Cohen and Nathan Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—McMahon vs. Morgan—Edward J. Bradley.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Caroline Williams, Edward B. Clayton, Mary McCue, Mary A. H. Jordan, Ellen Gillespie, Mary A. Lambert, Emil B. Faulhaber, George Beyer, Catharine Murphy, Jane Smiley, Louis F. Broschurt, Henry L. Kassebaum, Henry B. Burrill, Anton Schmidt, Sophia Meid, Elias Schlosberg, Joseph Walker, John McCoy.

The accounting in the estates of Catharine Hackett and Ann Burgess, temporary administrator of Elias Schlosberg, the inventory of Edward Hagan, Sr.; discovery of assets of Thomas Sullivan, guardianship of Ada and B. B. Whittier and Mary A. and Pater Fagan.

Will of Rebecca Lues.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

WEST 124TH ST.—A plot of 8 lots, between Amsterdam Av. and Boulevard, on favorable terms for cash payments of 50 per cent., or a less number of lots may be sold. Inquire of ROBERT T. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., 120 Broadway, New-York.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN
GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—THE LAST OF THE NEW THREE-STORY DWELLINGS, WEST 89TH ST.; LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; HOUSE IS 20x70, LOT 100 FEET; THE BEST ARRANGEMENT EVER DESIGNED FOR LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE WITH FEW SERVANTS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)
Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

A.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.)
Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
to let in the
CUMBERLAND, B'way, 22d St., & 5th Av.
Most central location in city.
Convenient to all clubs, hotels, and theatres.
Suites of 2 or 3 rooms and bath.
$500 up, including
heat, light, service, and ice water.
Elevator all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & Co., 176 Broadway.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.—An elegantly furnished apartment of ten rooms, bath, &c., in the "Palermo," 125 East 57th St., from Oct. 1, at $3,000 per annum. Apply to janitor on premises.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

THE FLORENCE,
18TH ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
To lease, one Flat of seven rooms, all sunny, for housekeeping; unfurnished.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE IN THE HEART OF THE DRY goods district, near Broadway, for a first-class café and restaurant, medium size building; might divide. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Two Months
FOR
20 Cents

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

10 Pages

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he wants.

Referees' Notices.

PARK STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—MAURICE LEVY, plaintiff, against DANIEL VALENTI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 24th day of September, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Park Street opposite the centre of a party wall or partition about four inches in width, standing partly upon the lot of land hereby conveyed and partly upon the lot of land adjoining the same on the west, and running thence southerly along the centre of said party wall or partition, and beyond the same fifty-four (54) feet ten (10) inches in a straight line to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet ten (10) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street; thence easterly nineteen (19) feet to a point which is fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of Park Street; thence northerly as the premises hereby conveyed are now occupied and inclosed, fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches to a point on the said southerly side of Park Street, which is ninety-two (92) feet and four (4) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Park Street nineteen (19) feet to the place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 105 Park Street.—Dated New-York, September 26th, 1895.

THOMAS McADAM, Referee.

LEVY & STUART, Attorneys for Plff., 13 Chambers Street, New-York City.

s30-2w3wM&Th&o2

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY FINCH, Annie M. Sadlier, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the (7th) Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, and, taken together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of Jackson Square, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Front Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel to the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the northerly side of South Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of South Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the southerly side of Front Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 21st, 1895.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.

s23-2aw3wM&F&o15

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA ECKART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM OSBORN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) distant twenty (20) feet south from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of Ella C. Osborn, of, in, and to the strip of land immediately adjoining the above described parcel on the north, being three (3) feet in width in front on Central Park West and in the rear and one hundred (100) feet in depth on either side.—Dated September 19th, 1895.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. s23-2aw3wM&Th

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. JOHN O'KEEFE, Catharine O'Keefe, and Daniel O'Keefe, plaintiffs, against JANE A. KELLY, et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date September 18th, 1895, and entered September 19th, 1895, the undersigned, Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of East Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence north, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet and nine inches; thence west, parallel with East Twenty-seventh Street and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to Second Avenue, and thence south along Second Avenue twenty-four feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the right of the three houses on the north to connect with the drain in the yard on said premises.—Dated August 17th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

JOHN T. CANAVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

s19-2aw3wTh&M

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH Street.—Supreme Court of New-York, County of New-York.—JOHN J. BELL, plaintiff, against PIETRO LA MARTA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in the above-entitled action the 20th day of September, 1895, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, at the saleroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-eight (268) feet westerly from the westerly line of Pleasant Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Pleasant Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Pleasant Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said northerly side of 112th Street; thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, September 27th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

HENRY C. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. City. s30-2aw3wM&F&o23

Surrogate Notices.

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Rochelle, N. Y. s30-1

Surrogate Notices.

KRUSE, JOHANNA CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl F. Kasten, Magdalene Brinkhoff, Magdalena Schultze, Elfrida Schultze, Wilma Schultze; Gustav William Nagel, as executor of the last will and testament of Dora Brinkhoff, deceased; Heinrich Albert Knop, Friedrich Gerhard Knop, Johann Heinrich Knop; Friedrich Gerhard Knop, as curator for Johann Heinrich Knop; Diedrich Gerhard Kruse, and to all persons interested in the estate of Johanna Caroline Kruse, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth (29) day of October, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman C. Schwab and Theophilus Edward Schlingloff, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver on the 23d day of July, 1895, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS P. SHULER-SHUTZ and WILLIAM EATON LEVIN, lately doing business in the City of New-York under the style of Shuler-Shutz & Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Shuler-Shutz & Company for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, September 14th, 1895.

FERDINAND A. THOMSON, Assignee.

s16-1aw6wM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Uzanavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDER J. DODIN, PATRICK C. DAVEY, Executors. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. my27-1aw6mM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administ